VILLAGE PLANNING LEADS TO COOPERATIVE FARMING

19.9, 15.1, 189

Jhaverbhai Patel

M. B. Dixit

CD 332
94
CD 317
CD296

कामये दुःखतप्तानाम्।
प्राणिनाम् आर्तिनाशनम्॥

752

Published by :

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

Post Box 482, BOMBAY-I.

Price Rs. 1-50

Copies : 1,000.

March, 1961.

180

VILLAGE PLANNING LEADS TO COOPERATIVE FARMING

Jhaverbhai Patel

M. B. Dixit

~~CD 317~~
CD296

2658 333.1 DIX

Published by :

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

Post Box 482, BOMBAY-1.

ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	
3		Last	add the word 'provide' before 'Rs. 100'
4		9	read 'led' for 'let'
8		9	read 'villages' for 'village'
8		25	read 'programmes' for programme'
10		14	add the word 'on' after embarks and 'which' after cane-crushing
11		2	read 'differences' for 'difficulties'
12	2	3	read 'the overall' for 'overall the'
14	2	3	read 'all whose land' for 'whose land'
15	3	1	read land *and* other resources
22	2	3	read 'framing' for 'farming'
27	1	1	read reviewed' for 'received'
27	2	2	add 'of members' after the word 'number'
27	2	4	read '103' for '130'

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page No.
1. Introduction	
2. Five Pioneering Joint Farming Societies – an Assessment	
3. Expansion Programme for the year 60-61	
Appendix A	
Appendix B	

PREFACE

A short brochure needs no preface. Yet I have been called upon to write this because of my association with both the village industries movement and the cooperative movement, the inter-relation between which is sought to be presented in the publication.

To Cooperative farming there are different approaches grouped, principally, under two broad heads-practical and ideological. Factors governing policy may be political, sociological and economic. It is significant that none of these aspects receives more than a bare mention in the brochure. In any event, it is no theoretical considerations that have led to the development of cooperative farming in a small region in Uttar Pradesh that is traced in the pages that follow.

When the programme for the development of Khadi and other village industries was accepted as a part of the nation's Five Year Plan in 1951-52, those entrusted with the work decided that there would be extension effort in different fields all over the country and that, simultaneously, certain areas should be selected for intensive development of all industries. The object would be to plan for utilising to the fullest extent the material resources and man-power in compact groups of villages with a population of about 20,000 and to gauge the efficacy of the village industries programme for dealing with the problem of rural under-employment and unemployment.

It did not take long for those in charge of the Intensive Area Scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to discover that planning for the development of village industries was well-nigh an impossibility unless it was correlated to planning for other sectors of the rural economy. In assessing resources and while allocating man-power, the needs and conditions of the principal industry, namely,

agriculture could scarcely be ignored. Nor could any programme be successfully undertaken except by carrying conviction to the rural community, the bulk of whom are engaged in agriculture, that the development of industries allied to agriculture or to animal husbandry was to the benefit of the entire rural community as a whole and not merely to the minority sections composed of different occupational groups of artisans.

The next stage in this evolutionary process is the realization of the fact that, since planning involves determination of spheres of production, allocation of resources and assignment of man-power, for all these purposes acceptance of a common economy is essential. Subordination of individual interests to the common weal cannot, in that event, remain limited in scope. It may have to extend to all the various sectors of the rural economy. In brief, therefore, as the title of this brochure indicates, "Village Planning leads to Cooperative Farming".

— Vaikunth L. Mehta.

CHAPTER I

VILLAGE PLANNING LEADS TO COOPERATIVE FARMING

Full Employment

The primary aim of village planning in the Intensive Areas has been the provision of full employment. This is attempted by matching physical resources with human resources and developing physical resources to engage fully the available man-power in the village. Intensification of agriculture including dairy development, house construction and village industries, such as Khadi, Khandsari etc., provide the main scope for development of physical resources. If this development takes place it has a definite impact on raising the man-power utilisation. But there is a limit to such development set by individual holdings which do not allow the matching of physical and human resources. They do not, in other words, make for rational use of resources and their effective pooling. Thus although, village planning adopted in Intensive Areas has motivated village communities to think and act in terms of their obligations and development potentials, it still leaves some obvious gaps. Village planning adopted for three to four successive years in some villages did, however, educate these village communities about the directions from which these gaps arise. This knowledge gave them the power to organise themselves for filling in these gaps.

Minimum Income :

The second aim of village planning has been the provision of a basic minimum standard of living to all the people in the village. Towards this end the plans have sought to Rs. 100/- as income per

month for all the families in the village. It was found that this depended on higher productivity per capita which was difficult to achieve in the absence of rational use of man-power and with the present low techniques of production, A stage was reached in village planning, therefore, when full rmployment or near full employment achieved under static economy could not yield the minimum income aimed at. This situation pointed to the necessity of expanding the village economy for which effective pooling of resources became inevitable and let the people to explore the possibilities of rational use of man-power on the basis of Joint farming. Upgrading of techniques, it was realised, was also possible through pooling of resources, Co-operative production and well-directed consumption by the local community. It depended, in other words. on mobilisation of local resources and on raising the purchasing power of the local community as well as on evolving an effective organisation which could ensure a fair distribution of this higher purchasing power and direct it towards development of the village economy. This second aim of minimum income through higher productivity unfolded more clearly the development potentialialities of joint farming to the village communities.

Integration Of Agriculture With Village Industries

In the formulation and implementation of village plans it was observed that the farmers as a class did not feel enthusiastic about the programme of village industries. They did not visualise any direct benefit from this programme. In supporting the local artisans they felt economic strain. They themselves could not take to the programme, particularly Khadi, for lack of skill convenience and traditions. Khadi for self-sufficiency, therefore, could not make much progress under the circumstances. After all sppinning was to be done by women who in majority of cases did not take kindly to it. In any case women were loath to add to their burdens. On the contrary, they were anxious to reduce their drudgery. Joint Co-operative farming promised them great relief, and this factor has induced them to react favourably when the programme was presented

to them in that form. Their actual experience of joint farming has also been happy from the point of view of the much desired leisure. In joint farming bullocks are maintained in a common shed. There is a move to maintain milch cattle also under cooperative management. The Societies have tended to pay the entire wage in cash, thereby obviating the need for feeding of farm labourers. In some cases, farming societies have organised flour grinding and washing of clothes cooperatively. This transformation of family activities into cooperative village activities gives some leisure to the women. it is because of this leisure that farming societies have been able to organise production of Khadi required for the families of their members through spinning by their women. Farming societies are also organising crushing of sugarcane and khandsari manufacture from their own produce. Joint farming renders man-power surplus through rationalisation. It has to arrange to absorb this surplus man-power. It has also to undertake to absorb the already surplus manpower in the families of its members for whom it has to bear responsibiiity, While the society bears direct responsibility for its members, in Intensive Areas it aims at preparing village plans for the development of the whole village. In effect. therefore, it has to plan for the full employment of the village community. In this attempt it has to avail of all avenues of which village industries occupy a place of pride.

This is how agriculture and village industries are integrated which in its turn overcomes the indifference of the members towards village industries. They look upon them as capable of adding to the total income of the village community as also of ensuring parity of prices with industrial products through local processing. They realise that such re-organisation of agriculture has facilitated this development of village economy. Cooperative farming has thus made the resourceful leadership of farmers available for the development of village industries.

Services

Village plans in the Intensive Areas have throughout emphasised formulation of social security programmes. These mainly included

guarantee of employment to all workers medical aid, educational facilities up to the primary stage and sharing of social expenditure. The first was attempted through development of Khadi and village industries and providing a certain minimum wage when needed. Health and Education services were organised by raising subscriptions from farmers at the rate of one seer per maund of grain production and the burden of social expenditure was considerably reduced by fixing the ceilling of expenditure within the means of the village families and sharing the expenditure. The experiences in this regard of the Dhanasura group of Areas in Moradabad District spurred them to establish a Central Hospital to be run on the basis of contributory Health Scheme. It was expected that there would be sufficient number of members contributing to the maintenance of the hospital. But apart from the small number of members no stability could be brought about in respect of raising funds; Membership remained fluctuating. Collecting subscriptions from them also proved a tough job. It was soon realised that the hospital could be run efficiently only through a stable and dependable system of financing it. Individual membership could not provide such a stable basis. Only organised institutions or societies could be depended upon. Joint farming societies could fulfil this purpose. Although the number of joint farming societies in the Areas served by the hospital is not large enough today, to contribute sufficient finances for the hospital, the societies have evolved a sound system of contributing from their general account the health fee for the families of their members. When the number of such joint farming societies grows they will easily put the hospital on a secure basis. The experience of the Health Scheme is a pointer for other services also. They can be efficiently organised only on the basis of organised provision of finance and not through individual subscriptions or contributions. The role of joint farming societies thus assumes importance in organising services for the villages.

Educated Employment.

Although properly formolated and implemented village plans did provide quantity employment in terms of utilisation of man-power

they could not provide quality employment to an appreciable extent. The implementation of village plans could not find an answer to the problem of educated unemployment. The educated youth hungers for quality employment in the fullest sense of the term. He expects from his employment not only fair economic returns but also an orderly life and opportunities for developing his personality. The present methods and techniques of production either in agriculture or in village industries do not satisfy this test. The educated youth does not, therefore, feel interested in engaging himself in direct production in villages under the present conditions Only specialised jobs could meet his requirements. This pointed to the need of creating a higher organisation in the village which can introduce higher techniques and reorganise the village economy so as to create such specialised jobs. While the educated youth is not interested in becoming an agriculturist himself he will certainly be interested in organising agricultural production. In other words, he can engage himself in a cooperative farming society. He can similarly get himself interested in organising a cooperative dairy. If agriculture and dairy are are cooperatively organised they provide the base for cooperative marketing and cooperative processing of raw materials which can provide additional specialised jobs for the educated. Cooperative farming thus stimulates the development of a net work of cooperatives covering all fields. The, transport, fine arts and crafts, maintenance of records and surveys for village and regional planning, establishment of recreation centres and service centres can all be developed once the agriculture which is the base of the village economy is cooperatively organised. Cooperative farming, therefore, has great appeal not only to the farmers but also to the educated youth of the village who sees new openings being created through cooperative farming.

Specialised jobs may prove to be limited for the growing number of educated youth in the villages. But when sufficient specilisation is brought about in agriculture and other activities through

organisation, it will help in gradually transforming these activities so as to make them acceptable to the educated.

The Programme

In the Intensive Areas of U. P. the programme of joint co-operative farming has been adopted as a means of realising the aforesaid objectives of village planning. It is too early to pass judgement regarding the extent to which joint cooperative farming has succeeded in yielding results expected of it. The programme was initiated in Kamelpur in 1959-60 and was taken up the same year in four other village in the districts of Moradabad and Bijnor. Towards the end of the year 1959—60, people from other Intensive Areas who had been watching the experiment with, interest, visited these societies, to study their working. This has led to an expansion of the programme. 98 other societies have been formed in 1960-61. An analysis of the programme for the year 1960-61 of the 103 societies is given in the third chapter.

In the field of agriculture the societies have planned to increase production by more intensive farming. Under the programme for the year 1960-61, 3726 Acres of the total land of the societies will be cropped more than once. The total cropped area will be 152.1 per cent of the total land pooled by the members. The yield per acre is also expected to rise. In case of paddy it is expected to increase from 8.2 mds. in 1959-60 to 15.2 mds. in 1960-61, of wheat from 10.6 mds. in 1959-60 to 13.9 mds. in 1960-61 and of sugarcane from 257.8 mds. in 1959-60 to 434 mds. in 1960-61.

All these societies have framed programme for the development of village industries. Because of the background of Khadi work in the villages where the societies have been started it has been possible for all the societies except one in district Kanpur and one in district Azamgarh to take up Khadi programme during the year 1960-61, which aims at the production of 93,182 sq.yds. of Khadi. This will be enough to provide 16.5 sq. yds. of Khadi per capita during 1960-61,

Besides Khadi the societies propose to take up Gur and Khandsari and Oil-pressing industries during 1960-61.

The net effect of the development envisaged under the programme for the year 1960-61 is an appreciable increase in the opportunities of gainful employment for the members of the societies during 1960-61. The societies have endeavoured to frame programmes for full employment keeping in view the fact that the demand for labour in agriculture is subject to seasonal fluctuations and it is not easy to accurately estimate the degrees of under-employment during the different periods of a year. Not only the level of activities but its timing also have to be planned to attain the objective of full utilisation of available man-power. Subject to the limitations arising from this, the programme is expected to create conditions of full employment in 81 out of 103 societies. Adverse land man ratio and difficulties in the way of expansion of irrigation and adoption of bigger programmes of industries have rendered it difficult for 22 societies to provide for the full utilisation of the labour of full employment the members in the first year of the plan.

Programmes of the 103 societies for the year 1960-61 have been framed keeping in view mainly the resources of the members of the societies. The societies have evolved procedures with the help of which the need for cash is kept at a low level. To this end the members will seek to obtain supplies of improved seeds and fertilisers from the existing cooperatives or raise it from among themselves. For the water supplied by the State Tube-wells the charges will be paid after harvest and similar will be the case with the labour contributed by the members of the societies. The requirement of funds will be limited to the extent of contingency expenses, wages of non-members and developments projects such as irrigations, industries etc. The total expenditure under the programme of the societies for the year 1960-61 will be of the order of Rs. 12,93,630 of which Rs. 11,10,006 will be provided by the

members and the rest is expected to come from other agencies. The amounts expected from the Kshetra Samitis of the Intensive Areas represent the expenditure on training, provision of equipment such as Ambar Charkhas and improved ghanis and setting up of cane-crushers. The Kshetra Samitis will take up these programmes in villages where the societies have been formed. The assistance expected from other agencies e. g. N. E. S. Blocks is equal to the amounts normally made available by these agencies for the relevant purposes.

Wider Appeal

Cooperative farming in Intensive Areas has grown in the back ground of village planning. It retains, therefore, all the aims and objectives of village planning. Although, as noted above, the cooperative farming society undertakes direct responsibility for its members, it embarks projects e. g. irrigation and cane-crushing benefit the village community as a whole. It does not canfine its attention to its members only but extends its services to residents of the village whom it regards as potential members for the cooperative fold. Thus, a cooperative farming society regards itself as a nucleus on which it expects to build the future agrarian pattern for the village community, Naturally, its activities are not limited to raising production for its members. It works for improving the village economy and the village society.

The cooperative farming society working to achieve the objectives of village planning has to adopt values of real co-opetative economy as distinct from those of competitive economy. It does not expect to achieve the objectives merely on the strength of the form of cooperative organisation. The spirit of man has to rise. To this end it adopts methods which awaken the enlightened self interest of man and develop the spirit of sharing among fellow beings. Approaching the programme in this spirit most of the 103 cooperative farming societies described here have adopted

the principle of treating equally every acre of land contributed by members irrespective of the difficulties in quality. This is not a small measure of idealism because profits are to be shared according to the value of the share decided by the acreage of the member. This approach has been readily accepted by members as being realistic also. In the first place, valuation of land creates complications which being bent on adopting joint farming they were anxious to avoid. In the second place, they envisaged development of all land coming under joint farming. And in the third place, they hoped to derive more or less the same benefits from all land by adopting crop patterns suitable to the quality of soil. In 'Bhood' land, for example, which is traditionally regarded as inferior, they planned to raise orchards and timber trees. Bhood land is inferior from the point of view of certain crops but is quite good for raising gardens. The plan consciouness created in the villages through viliage planning thus came to their aid in turning difficulty to advantage. From the same considerations some of the farming societies have fixed for their members wages higher than current wages. This shifts advantage in favour of work in place of property and works towards bringing about equality in the community. The financing of social security programmes by the societies for their members is a further step towards equality as it meets their needs irrespective of their earning capacity.

CHAPTER II

FIVE PIONEERING JOINT FARMING SOCIETIES

An Assessment Of Progress During The First Year

In three Intensive Areas in district Moradabad and Bijnor five joint Farming Societies were formed during the year 1959-60. As far as the Intensive Areas are concerned these societies represented pioneering efforts in the field of Cooperative Farming. Though it is difficult to make generalisation on the basis of one year's experience it is possible to observe certain facts and tendencies which have a bearing on the problem of agricultural development as well as the wider problems of rural development. The review of the working of the societies is valuable also because these societies have prepared the ground for the expansion of the programme during the year 1960-61.

Table 2 to 11 give figures of the progress achieved by the societies in agriculture and other fields. In the sphere of agriculture the plans aimed at increasing over all the agricultural production and to that end provided for the expansion of irrigation facilities, adoption of improved agricultural practices and use of better seeds, manures and fertilisers. Except the Hoshangpur Society the other societies framed and implemented during the year 1959-60 the programme for expansion of irrigation. In Kapasua, Peepli and Faizpur tubewells were sunk and diesal pumping sets were installed. The Kamelpur society sunk tubewells at three places one of which is worked with electricity and the remaining two by portable oil engine. As a result of the implementation of the irrigation programme almost the whole of the land of Peepli,

Kapasua and Faizpur societies has been brought under irrigation and about 100 acres of land received increased supply of water in Kamelpur.

Improved Agricultural Practices

In all the societies efforts were made to increase the pace of adoption of improved practices. Table 2 shows the results achieved in this respect during the year 1959-60. The ridge and furrow method of sugarcane sowing was tried by all the societies. They made strong bid to replace the existing method of broadcasting of paddy seeds by transplantation of paddy seedlings. They had gone in for popularising line sowing of the crops. This was adopted in respect of sowing of sugarcane, paddy and wheat crops. In Kamelpur one acre of wheat was sown according to the dibbling method and in Faizpur the society followed the U. P. method of wheat cultivation on 10 acres. All the societies made a beginning in respect of green manuring of land.

Improved Seeds, Manures And Fertilisers :

Table 3 sets out figures relating to the use of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers during 59-60 by the five societies. As regards the use of improved varieties of sugarcane and wheat seeds the farmers in the region where the societies were started are very conscious. Three of the five societies experimented with the use of improved strains of Gram and Barley seeds. In Faizpur 1 md. of improved paddy seeds was used. Four of the five societies did use fairly good amount of fertilisers and of greater significance is the adoption of organic manures such as green manures, bone-meal and oil cakes.

Agricultural Production

Table 6 shows the yield per acre of the major crops of the farming societies. The production per acre of majority of the crops during 1959-60. was higher than that in 1958-59. The production per acre of paddy has shown a marked rise during the year 1959-60.

The production of other Rabi crops and sugarcane also increased during the year though the rise in yield per acre was not so marked. The production per acre of certain minor crops declined which has to be traced to factors of local significance.

A part of the increase is to be attributed to comparatively better weather conditions during 1959-60. Of greater importance were the efforts of the societies particularly those in the direction of expanding irrigation facilities, adoption of improved practices and increased use of fertilisers and green manure. Of these the most important is the expansion of irrigation facilities. Four of the five societies implemented their irrigation programmes and thereby laid the basis of a quick and sizable increase in agricultural production. The irrigation projects executed by the society are of the kind which none of the members could have undertaken on his own. In case of village Kamelpur the Gram Vikas Mandal had previously proposed to make up this programme but it could not implement it. Immediately after the formation of joint farming society this programme was implemented, and the irrigation facilities were considerably expanded.

Apart from resources the other factors influencing production is the guidance of experienced leaders which became available for whose land was pooled in the society. It is this fact which accounts for the success of village Peepli in Increassing the pace of adoption of improved techniques and winning the prize in the Kharif campaign in the District,

One aspect of the impact of the formation of the joint farming societies was as unexpected as it is interesting. On the one hand those who joined the societies acquired a sense of being members of a group and tried their best to ensure that their production does not fall below that of non-members. They had consciously made a decision and wanted to convince themselves and others that they had made no mistake in doing so. At the same time those who hesitated and declined to become members worked hard

to prove that they did not make any mistake by not joining the society. These two contributed to the rise in agricultural production in the five villages where the societies were formed.

Main Issues And Conclusions

The circumstances under which the poineering societies had to function were far from enviable. They did not have previous experience to guide them in tackling the problems which arise as a result of merging the small independent farms of individual members into a single farm under one management. The more important problems encountered by the society related to (1) the basis on which land and other resources are pooled (2) procuring the resources for meeting recurring and non-recurring expenditure and (3) organisation of work on the farm.

Pooling Of Land And Other Resources

In all the five societies, the members had pooled all their cultivated land excepting orchards. Besides land, bullocks as well as agricultural implements were also pooled.

Valuation Of Assets

Pooling of land other resources immediately raises the problem of the valuation of the assets contributed by individual members. The valuation of bullocks and implements is undoubtedly complicated and capable of producing differences. More so is the problem of valuation of land because of the difficulties in fixing the value of the different pieces of land after taking into consideration factors such as quality, site etc. The aggregate value of the holding of a member, then forms the basis of his share in the profits of the society. Attempt at such a valuation is bound to be a long drawn out process and also likely to create differences of opinion which can effectively prevent the formation of the society. In all the societies the problem of valuation of land was solved by the members agreeing to share in the profits of the sociesy on the basis of the size of their holdings. This

implied that the members agreed to treat the different plots of land pooled as of the same quality and every acre of land contributed of the same value.

It is interesting to know the manner in which the decision relating to the fixation of value of land was arrived at in Kamelpur which is the first society to be formed. As the idea of forming the joint farming society began to take concrete shape, the individual members began to air their views regarding the quality of their land. At one time it was felt that the issue was too complicated to be amenable to solution, the leader of the village, whose land was better volunteered to accept the solution of treating the land of different classes equally for the purpose of distribution of profits. Thereafter the other members accepted it. The desire of the members to steer clear of differences in the initial stages, was an important factor which persuaded them to accept this solution.

The decision to treat all land equally was due to a certain extent to an awareness that the lower quality land, too, could be developed and made to yield more. With mutual goodwill and fellow feeling which could make this arrangement acceptable, the task of valuation of equipment could be solved by mutual consultation among the members.

The Lay Out Of The Field

Not only was the property right of the members in land retained but the boundaries of the plots of the members also remained practically unchanged. To some extent, the pooling of land has led to the enlargement of the size of the different field units which constituted the farm of the cooperative society. There is still scope for furthering the process of enlargement of the different field units when the consolidation work is undertaken in the village where the societies are started.

Resources

All the five societies were formed during the year 1959-60 and they did not have accumulated funds with which to carry on their work. The problem of finding resources for non-recurring and recurring expenditures assumes greater significance in this context. Tables 4, 5 and 7 showing the assets of the societies in the form of livestock and equipment and the recurring expenditure illustrate the nature and extent of this problem.

Non-Recurring Expenditure

The societies were formed by coming together of farmers who were cultivating their land on their own. The members had pooled, besides their land bullocks and agricultural implements which reduced very considerably the need for initial funds for the acquisition of these items by the societies. As far as the non-recurring expenses go, the need for funds arose mostly when the society undertook irrigation project, construction of cattle-shed or setting up of cane-crusher. Of the five societies the Hoshangur society did not take up any of these programmes. The societies in Peepli and Faizpur executed in the first year irrigation programmes by constructing masonry wells and obtaining diesel pumping sets for drawing water.

The Kapasua Society executed irrigation project by obtaining a diesel pumping set which was used for working its cane-crusher also. In Kamelpur the society constructed a cattle-shed and executed irrigation project. Prior to the formation of the societies the Kshetra Samiti had set up one cane-crusher in village Kamelpur. The society obtained it on hire and thereby obviated the need for incurring capital expenditure on setting up a cane-crusher. In case of the above three societies the execution of the projects was made possible by assistance from the Kshetra Samitis. In case of the Faizpur society the members preferred to wait till they could mobilise part of the expenditure from out of their own resources. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 8,500 on the irrigation project, Rs. 2,000 were provided by the members,

Rs. 4,500 by the Cane Development Union and Rs. 2,000 by the Kshetra Samiti.

Recurring Expenditure

Table 7 sets out the recurring expenditure of the societies during 1959-60. The individual items of expenditure can be divided into six groups viz., (1) Wages, (2) Manure and Fertilisers (3) Seeds (4) Irrigation (5) Hire charges for machinery and (6) miscellaneous.

Prior to the formation of Joint Farming Societies, the Intensive Area in Moradabad district had acquired tractors which they were using for transporting coal from the railway station to the side of the brick-kilns set up by the Areas. Whenever needed, the societies could obtain these tractors on hire from the Kshetra Samitis. Of the five societies, 4 societies employed tractors. The expenses on this account for 23.6 per cent of the total in case of Kamelpur, 17.2 per cent in case of Hoshangpur. 16.1 per cent in case of Kapasua and 4. 3 per cent in Peepli. Wages accounted for 29.4 to 62.4 per cent of the total recurring expenditure in farming. Manures and fertilisers including the value of cowdung supplied by individual members accounted for 2.4 to 17.8 per cent of the total recurring expenses.

As regards irrigation the charges for water supplied by State Tube-wells had to be and were paid after the harvest. Again a greater part of the wages due to the members was paid after the harvest. The members supplied seeds, manures and fertilisers from their own stock or by obtaining from multi-purpose societies as was the case before they joined the society. Thus the societies could raise a major part of their expenditure from the members.

Immediately after the societies started functioning steps were taken to get the societies registered. However, for the greater part of the year the societies were not registered. Therefore, the societies could not, in their own names, obtain funds and the necessary supplies of seeds, manures and fertilisers from the multipurpose

cooperatives and other district level agencies. As described above, the members made arrangements for securing seeds, manures and fertilisers etc. The total expenditure of the five societies during the year was Rs. 1,47,829. Of this the contributions in cash and kind by members accounted for Rs. 78,809. The loans of the order of Rs. 69,020 were received from other agencies including the Cane Development Union and the Kshetra Samitis.

Organisation Of Work On Farms

Planning : The plans for the year 1959—60 of all the societies were framed by the members of the society. The more experienced and progressive members of the societies provided guidance to the other members.

Division Of Work. Soon after the formation of the societies, a Chairman and a Secretary were elected from among the members of the society. Over and above the work on farm, these two undertook managerial functions for no extra remuneration. The function of maintenance of records and books of accounts was attended to by the Secretary. The members met almost daily in the evening to consider the working of the society which provided everyone an opportunity to have a voice in the way the affairs of the cooperative were managed.

Regarding the work on the farm, the arrangment differed with the size of the society. Of the 5 societies, Kamelpur society with its membership of 32 can be considered a middle sized society and the remaining four are small societies. Initially in each society all the members adopted the method of meeting together and deciding their day-to-day programme and division of work among them. This method was simple and informal and made possible the division of work according to the capacity and interest of the individual members. This simple functioning of the society based on close association and mutual accommodation went great deal in sustaining them as a group.

This method worked well in the four small societies and is being continued by them. The simplicity and informality of

procedure which characterises this method has much to commend itself to the village people, Frequent meetings afford an opportunity to every member to participate in the working of the society and to keep him acquainted with the working and the position of the society.

The limitations of this method arise from the fact that there is lack of supervision of the work done by individual members and the reward for work done is not linked with the performance of the members. Kamelpur society sought to overcome these limitations by dividing its working force in four groups three of which are assigned responsibility for the cultivation of specific plots during the different seasons. The groups take decision regarding the day-to-day work on their plots. Each group has its own leader who besides working with the members also supervises their work. The fourth group is assigned responsibility for specific operations such as harvesting, transportation etc. Besides these groups, one of the members is in charge of the cattle of the society and the chairman exercises overall supervision. The experience of the five societies goes to show that informal arrangement regarding work proceeds the evolution of formal methods and procedures. While the first seems to work well in case of small societies with membership not exceeding 20 the formation of teams and or groups of members becomes necessary in bigger societies.

Distribution Of Agricultural Income

The income of the cooperative farming societies is distributed among the members in the form of (1) wages (2) land dividend and (3) the benefits under the social security programme. The bye-laws of the societies provided for the maintenance of 10.0 per cent of the profits by the societies as Reserve Fund.

In the fixation of wage rates the societies made a distinction between the members and the non-members. The non-members who were employed on the farms during the busy seasons were paid at rates prevalent in the village. In all the societies excepting the

Faizpur society the members were paid at the rate of Rs. 40 per month. Persons belonging to families of members of the societies were treated on par with the members for the purpose of payment of wages. The Faizpur society did not accept a uniform wage rate for all operations. It divided the agricultural operations into two categories of heavy and light work. For the former the members were paid at As. 2 – per hour. The society did not employ any non–member even during busy seasons and therefore the question of fixing wage rate for non–members did not arise.

All the societies had opted for a wage rate higher than that prevalent in the villages, with a view to giving in the distribution of the income of the society more weightage to labour contributed by members. However, the wage rates were fixed and no special differentiation was made on the basis of variations in performance of individual members. While the Faizpur society did go in for a differentiated wage scale, the differentiation was made on basis of the type of work preferred and actually allotted to the members, rather than to the actual performance of the member in relation to his work.

The payment of fixed wages suffers from a disadvantage in that it does not allow differences in the quality and quantum of work done by individual members. In the long run, this is likely to prove inimical to the exercise of their best efforts by the members as the differences in skill, ability and actual performances are not assessed and rewarded.

A possible solution of this difficulty is the fixation of norms in respect of all the operations and payment of wages to the members by measuring their performance with reference to the norms. This system however is a very complicated one as it involves fixation of different norms for hundreds of operations. Again it will involve more of supervision and book-keeping work and increased expenditure on this account. The system therefore does not appear to be feasible in case of small societies and it is more so during the initial years.

The Kamelpur society has endeavoured to solve this problem in

an interesting way. From the second year, the working is divided into small groups, each in charge of specific plots of land. The wages of the members will not be paid at a fixed rate. A certain per cent of the excess of the value of output over cost of production excluding labour, of the plots in their charge, will be paid as wages to the groups. The members of the groups will share in the wages thus decided, on the basis of the labour contributed. This method will provide incentive to groups of members to raise their efficiency and reduce the cost of cultivation of the plots in their charge. Though the performance of every member will not be separately assessed, the members wiil have sufficient incentive to do their best as members of the group to which they belong. An important point to be remembered is that the society must fix a reasonable per cent of the profits as share of labour to be distributed as wages. If a smaller percentage of the excess of output over cost is distributed as wages, it will depress the wages rates of the members and will inflate the amount available for distribution as land dividend.

Land Dividend :

From their profits, the societies, will set apart 10.0 per cent as Reserve Fund. The societies in Kamelpur, Kapasua and Peepli have taken up a social security programme under which they meet the expenses on medical aid of members. They will make payment in respect of contribution of the families of members to the Dhanaura Health Scheme so that the members are provided free medical aid under the scheme. The remaining profits are distributed as land dividend in proportion to the acreage of land contributed by the members.

Joint Farming And Village Development

The first of the five pionering societices was started in Kamelpur in February 1959. in this village, the Gram Vikas Mandal has been very active in farming and implementing annual village plans since 1955-56. The village leaders had conceived the Joint Farming society

to be a more effective organisation for attaining their goal of all round development of village life. In their case the urge behind the formation of the society was not merely increase in agricultural production, but the evolution of an integrated development plan covering every aspect of village life.

Comprehensive Development Programme

The programme of the society accordingly did not remain confined to agricultural production but sought to cover and stimulate developments in other spheres of the economic and social life of the village. In the first year of its working, the Kamelpur society took up a fairly comprehensive programme of industries which covered cane-crushing and gur and khandsari making and processing of food grains.

These activities were initiated by the Gram Vikas Mandal during the course of 3 annual plans which preceded the formation of the joint farming societies. The society took over the responsibility of managing these activities from the Gram Vikas Mandal and sought to integrate them in its overall programme. In doing so it has acted as a catalytic agent accelerating the process of change in the different spheres of the village life.

We have seen how joint farming has facilitated rapid development of agriculture through expansion of irrigation, increased use of manure and fertilisers and adoption of improved practices. Equally significant changes are intitiated in other spheres as well. Thus, bringing the land of members under one management accompained by the use of a camel and a tractor has reduced the requirement of bullocks from 32 to 16. Besides pooling their bullocks, the members readily transferred their dry cattle to the care of Gosadan which has been established by the Kshetra Samiti in the Ganga Khadar Area, By reducing the number of cattle dependent upon the fodder supply of the village, these changes are expected to

improve the quality of the remaining heads of cattle.

An Integrated Development Plan

As a part of its development plan, the Gram Vikas Mandal had induced the Kshetra Samiti to set up one power driven cane crusher in the village. Since its formation the Joint Farming Society has acquired the cane crusher on hire. It also added during the year, flour grinding and paddy dehusking equipment. The processing of cereals and gur and khandsari making are thus organised by the Society on behalf of the members who will jointly share the benefits accurring from the processing of their agricultural produce. Thus within the organisational framework of the society, the possible dichotomy between the interest of farmers and of those engaged in processing industries, has been eliminated.

Man-power Utilisation

Joint Farming has accelerated the process of rationalisation of the use of man-power in different activities. In the first place the pooling of land and bullocks has effected the saving of time which the individual members had to devote to the care of bullocks and management of their holdings. As stated earlier, the number of bullocks was reduced and the responsibility of care of bullocks was assigned to one member on behalf of the society.

Pooling and joint management made possible other arrangements which have contributed to a more rational use of man-power. In the wake of the formation of the society, the dry and old cattle were transferred to the care of the Gosadan which was located in Khadar area by the Kshetra Samiti. This meant saving of time which women had to spend in looking after cattle. During the year only these cows and buffaloes which were giving milk were retained by the family and this work, too, it is proposed to be handed over to the society. As a result of these changes, the level of man-power utilisation in Animal

 CD 296

Husbandry was reduced from 800 mandays in 1958-59 to 600 mandays in 1959-60.

The society thus facilitated a reorganisation of work which made possible an economy in the use of man-power in certain activities. Technical changes which followed the formation of the society also had similar effect. The society obtained on hire a tractor which is used for ploughing, transportation and in case of urgency, for drawing water. Also, it started a power driven chaff cutter and a flour grinding and paddy dehusking unit.

The man-power thus released was channeled into productive activities. There was a rise in the level of employment in all the sectors excepting Animal Husdandry. In the sphere of agriculture the process of release of man-power was accompanied by an increased absorption of man-power. This was the result of the development of agriculture under the plan prepared by the society.

Also a part of the man-power released was needed for attending to the specialisation units set up by the Co-operative farming society. The Gur and Khandsari unit of the society offered work to seven persons during the cane crushing season. On the whole the simultaneous growth of agriculture and other sectors raised the overall level of employment. The level of employment rose from 13,000 mandays in 1958-59 to 17,926 mandays in 1959-60 (see Table 9). As against the total available man-power which was of the order of 15,700 mandays, the man-power utilisation was of the following order: 13,154 mandays in agriculture, 600 mandays in animal husbandry, 1,772 mandays in village industries and 2,400 in other activies.

Like Kamelpur society the remaining 4 societies had also before them the objective of evolving integrated development plan of the village through the medium of the society. The programmes framed and the actual progress achieved dring the year by the different societies differed with the background of the villages in which the societies

were started. In case of Peepli and Kapasua besides agriculture the societies could undertake cane crushing also. The Contributory Health Scheme of Dhanaura could enable the societies to take up health programme by paying the membership fee of the Scheme to the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, Dhanaura. In case of Faizpur the society set up towards the end of the year 1959-60, a tubewell and obtained one diesel oil engine to work it. The engine will be useful for organising cane crushing during the year 1960--61 Thus the society will be able to take up programme of industries from the next year.

Apart from rise in the tempo of development the process of change in the utilisation pattern of man-power has also begun in other societies. A comparison between the level of utilisation of man-power in Hoshangpur society where bullocks were not pooled with that of the other three societies namely Peepli, Kapasua and Faizpur indicates the change which is occuring with the pooling of bullocks by the society. Among the societies in which bullocks were pooled the highest percentage. 12.4 per cent, of use of man-power in Animal Husbandry to the total, obtained in Faizpur. On the other hand, in case of Hoshangpur where bullocks were not pooled as much as 21.7 per cent of available man-power was used in animal husbandry. This and other organisational changes which follow in the wake of the formation of joint farming societies lead to a more balanced utilisation of the available man-power. In this way, the joint farming societies help in attaining tha goal of all-round development of village life.

CHAPTER III

JOINT CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES DURING 1960-61.

The Programme.

We have recieved the working of the five Joint Cooperative Farming Societies which were started as an experimental measure in intensive Area of Moradabad and Bijnor districts in 59-60. As seen earlier the members of the societies have endeavoured with success to evolve methods of the working of joint Cooperative Farming Societies. The working of these Societies was satisfactory from the point of view of members and has helped the formation of 98 more Joint Cooperative Farming Societies in about 25 Areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Coverage

Of the first five societies 4 were formed in district Moradabad and I in district Bijnor. Total number of these five societies was 94. These members had pooled 588.66 acres of land. The number of societies has increased from 5 in 59-60 to 130 in 60-61. The strengh of the membership of the societies organised in the Intensive Areas has increased from 95 in 59--60 to 1,328 persons who have pooled 7,150.9 acres of land.

The programme has spread from Moradabad and Bijnor districts to Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Azamgadh and Varanasi. During 60-61 the programme has attracted the attention of people of the villages not covered by Intensive Areas.

The societies have been formed in 89 villages of the above mentioned 9 districts of U.P. 9 villages have between them 23 societies. As many as 5 societies have been formed in village

Muhiuddinpur of intensive Area Kamelpur District Moradabad.

The working of the first five societies provided an opportunity to the people of the surrounding villages to observe and study their programme. People in the other Intensive Areas of U. P. were also watching the experiment with interest. They had acquaintance with the objectives of village planning and were engaged in development work in their Areas. Obviously they were keenly interested in studying the working of the first five societies. Towards the end of the year 59-60 tours of such interested farmers were arranged. They came and stayed in the villages where the societies were formed. When they returned to their villages, they talked to others about the way the work of the co-operatives was organised and the result obtained during the first year. Some of those who were favourably impressed, tried with success to take up the programme in their villages. As a result, the number of societies increased from 5 in 59-60 to 103 in 1960-61.

Membership

Most of the societies formed comprise of members who have been working on the land which they have pooled. Of the 103 Co-operative Farming Societies 12 societies have admitted landless persons also as members. The total number of landless members is 45 which comes to 3.6 per cent of the total, 54.6 per centof the members have con-tributed holding below 5 acres, 27.03 per cent have contributed hold-ing of 5 to 10 acres, 8.8 per cent have contributed holdings of 10 to 15 acres, 4.14 have contributed holdings of 15 to 25 acres and 25 members have pooled holding of about 25 acres. This means an overwhelming majority of the members comprise of small land holders most of whom have been owner cultivators.

Size Of The Co-operative Farms

Minimum number of members of the societies formed is 11. In terms of land pooled the smallest society has 30 acres of land. The

Joint Cooperative Farming Society, Kamelpur which was the first to be started continues to be the largest society and it has 26 members and 192.40 acres of land. In terms of the acreage of land contributed the largest society is Ganora in district Moradabad.

A majority of the societies can be considered small in terms of number of members as well as the size of holding. In village where a large number of persons have favoured the formation of Joint Farming societies they have organised themselves into more than one small societies rather than forming one big society. The difficulties experienced in organising work on a big farm having large number of members have induced the people to organise themselves into smaller societies comprising of members whom the bonds of neighbourhood, friendship or blood bind together.

Categories Of The Societies

From the point of view of the degree of pooling done by the members the societies fall into three broad categories. In the first category are those societies the members of which have gone farthest in pooling their land and other resources. In these societies the members have pooled besides their land their agricultural implements, their bullocks and their milch cattle. The societies belonging to this group are Gangwar-I in district Moradabad, Shahpur Manayaripatti in district Faizabad and Gaur in district Kanpur. In the second come those societies in which the members have pooled their land, agricultural implements and draught cattle. The majority of the societies fall in this category. The pooling of bullocks opens up possibilities of continuing the work of the society with lesser number of bullocks than was the case when the members cultivated individually. Their maintenance in one or two places strengthens the cooperative by rendering reversion to individual farming difficult.

These considerations have induced majority of the societies to pool their bullocks along with their land and agricultural implements. However, the problem of finding enough space and constru-

ction cattle sheds has proved too difficult to be overcome in case of some societies. The societies where members have not been able to pool their bullocks belong to the third category of the societies.

Registration

The first 5 societies formed during the year 1959–60 were registered during the same year. Of the 98 new societies formed during 1960–61 only two societies were registered by the end of September, 1960. The experience of the members of the 7 registered societies show that considerable time is spent in going through the formalities of registration. The members have to furnish detailed information about their rights in land pooled. More often than not, obtaining certified copies of the needed information from the local officials has been a time-consuming process. Because of the difficulties experienced in carrying out formalities, some of the societies seeking registration. were not able to obtain the Registration certificate by the end of September, 1960. Also a desire to have adequate experience of the working of the society has induced some members to wait for some time before going in for registration.

Programme

The working of the five pioneering societies afforded an opportunity to the people in other Intensive Areas to come and study their working. This has set the pattern for the formulation of programmes of farming societies formed during this year. While the actual level of programmes taken up by the societies differed with local conditions the trend of evolving comprehensive programmes could be noticed in all the societies. The assessment of the five old societies clearly indicates the efforts made by the societies for developing along with agriculture, industries as well as other aspects of the village life.

The programmes of most of the societies give priority to the development of agriculture, This is quite understandable

as the programmes are based mainly on the resources which the members of the societies can mobilise. The available resources being limited relatively to the needs of agricultural development it is not surprising that the scope of development as indicated by the programmes is modest.

The position of the newly formed societies is far from enviable in regard to financial resources. For instance, the pooling of bullocks raises the problem of constructing a cattle shed. The immediate impact of formation of the society is thus an accentuation of the problems of resources. Fortunately most of the members had an awareness of the implication of organising themselves into a farming society. If the difficulties had increased they had gained a very important advantage of securing the services of intelligent and resourceful leaders. As far as the programmes for the year 1960-61 are concerned, the societies started in the first year obviously have an advantage. Already the members have personal experience of what is involved in becoming the member of a farming society. The method and procedures of work have been worked out. The societies have become legal entities consequent upon registration, and they get funds. These societies are thus in a better position to undertake comprehensive development programmes.

Agriculture

In the sphere of agricuture, the societies propose to implement programmes of increasing overall agricultural production. Table 3 to 7 give the details of programmes framed for this purpose. It is proposed to increase agricultural production through increased use of minor irrigation and fertilisers, improved seeds and adoption of better agricultural practices. With the valuable guidance of intelligent and imaginative leaders, who have joined as members of the farming societies, the pace of adoption of better agricultural practices and other improvements, is expected to gain momentum. As in the five old societies the necessary supplies of

seeds, manures fertilisers etc., will be made available by the members and cooperatives alreaey existing in the Area.

The need for irrigation is felt by all the societies and the provision of adequate irrigation facilities is of central importance for intensification of agriculture. Irrigation and land development programmes, however, involve investments of heavy amounts which are not always within the means of the members. The ability of the societies to take up such programmes depends, atleast partially, upon the assistance from external sources. Inspite of the difficulties experienced in this regard, almost all the societies have proposed to augment irrigation facilities.

Table 7 shows the area and production of different crops during 1959-60 and 60-61 of the different societies. As shown in the table 7 the aggregate cropped area is expected to increase from 9,542.42 acres during 1959-60 to 10,039.26 acres in 1960-61. This will be the result of raising double cropped area which in its turn will be the result of expansion of irrigation facilities and better planning of the land used. The increase in cropped area will be more marked in the case of old societies which have implemented irrigation programmes and also attained experience in working as a group. The percentage of double cropped area to the total area will be 16.1 per cent in Kamelpur, 62.8 per cent in Peepli, 37.7 per cenr in Kapasua and 31 per cent in Faizpur. The agricultural development programme described earlier is expected to increase the yield per acre of the crops. The production of the paddy per acre is expected to rise from 8.2 mds. in 1959-60 to 15.2 mds. in 1960-61, of wheat from 10.6 mds. in 1959-60 to 13.9 mds. in 1960-61. Of sugarcane from 257.8 mds. in 1959-60 to 434 mds. in 1960-61. Production of other crops is also expected to rise through the increase will not be as marked as in the case of these items.

Apart from the increase in over-all production in plans aim at increasing the area and production of vegetables. The aggregate are under vegetables will increase from 152 acres during 1959-60 to

316.28 acres during 1960-61. The production of vegetables is expected to increase from 4,823 mds. in 1959-60 to 23,595 mds. in 1960-61. The cultivation of vegetables is taken up with a view to increasing local consumption to improve nutrition.

Animal Husbandry

There are two aspects of the impact of formation of the farming society on animal husbandry development. In the first place, the pooling of land facilitates pooling of draught cattle. In most cases the merging of small farms into a bigger farm has meant reduction in the requirement of bullocks. Before the formation of the society practically every farmer had to maintain two bullocks which is the minimum requirement, irrespective of the size of the holding. The consolidation of such small farms into one big farm makes it possible to carry on the business of society with much smaller number of bullocks. By easing the problem of supply of fodder by way of reduction in the number of bullocks, the formation of farming societies has helped in the over all development of cattle resources of the members.

The transfer of bullocks to the care of the society has led the people to consider the possibilities of pooling their milch cattle as well. As a first step in this direction, a scheme for the establishment of a Gosadan where the old and dry cattle are maintained took shape in Kamelpur. As the Gosadan is located in Ganga-Khadar area with abundant supply of grass the cattle are maintained at a relatively lower cost. The programme is expected to benefit the 10 societies of the Kamelpur Intensive Area.

The process is expected to go still further and bring the management of milch cattle as well to the care of the society. The Cooperative Farming Society, Gangwar in Moradabad district has taken the lead in this matter by pooling their milch cattle. The Joint Cooperative Society, Sahason, has a programme of purchasing cows which will be maintained by the society. During the year

1960-61 the members propose to replace all their buffaloes by cows.

Village Industries

Pooling of land and proper division of work tend to make it possible to get the same total land cultivated by fewer number of people. A part of the man-power thus released can be absorbed in more intensified cultivation. This still leaves considerable scope for the development of other activities which can provide gainful employment to the members of the society. Accordingly all the societies have framed programmes for the development of village industries.

Tables 10 and 11 set out the programme of Khadi and Village Industries which the societies propose to work out during the year 1960-61. Of this programme Khadi occupies the place of pride. All the societies except one in district Kanpur and one in district Azamgarh propose to develop Khadi during the year 1960-61.

Most of the villages where societies have been started have a back-ground of Khadi work. This explains the existence of Traditional and Ambar Charkhas in the homes of the members of some societies prior to the formation of farming societies. During 1960-61, the emphasis will mainly be on the programme of Ambar Charkha 5 societies in district Kanpur propose to arrange for training of some members in spinning on Traditional Charkha because there is no back-ground of Khadi work and it is not possible to immediately start Ambar Charkha Programme there.

To begin with the societies propose to concentrate their efforts on the promotion of spinning among women of the families of members. They will get the yarn woven through the Kshetra Samitis.

Next in importance is the Gur and Khandsari Industry which 79 societies propose to take up during the year 1960--61. All the societies which will have sugarcane as one of their crops propose to take up

this industry.

One aspect of this programme deserves attention. All the 56 societies in Western U. P. and two societies in Eastern U. P. propose to set up power driven cane crushers. As the production of sugarcane of one society will in most cases be not enough to provide the required quantity of sugarcane for one cane crusher, the societies have proposed to set up crushers in collaboration with one another. The normal pattern will be of 3 or 4 societies coming together for the purpose. In these cases the Kshetra Samitis of the Areas have agreed to set up crushers at convenient places where the sugarcane of the concerned societies can be brought.

23 societies propose to take up edible oil pressing with the help of bullock driven kolhus. The societies do not intend to take up this work on their own. One of the members will be encouraged to set up the Ghani. The society will make arrangement for the supply of the oil seeds and will help the member concerned in the marketing of the oil.

Provision Of Services

Health : As regards services, the inadequacy of which is keenly felt in rural areas, the societies propose to make the beginning with the provision of health services to its members. Of the first 5 societies formed in the first year, 3 had adopted this programme. The societies availed of the provision of Contributory Health Scheme of the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, Dhanaura under which on payment of Rs. 2 per annum per person the family was enrolled as member of the health scheme and provided facilities of free medical treatment.

During 1960-61, 14 societies around Dhanaura will become the members of the scheme, A similar programme will be taken up by the 9 societies in district Allahabad. The contribution towards the membership of the Sahason health is made in yarn. The Kshetra Samiti has started the health programme in a modest way. The

formation of the societies is expected to pave the way for organising the health work in the area on a contributory basis.

Programme For Women

The formation of the society is expected to influence the lives of women-folk of the families of the members in a variety of ways. In the first instance, the pooling of at least a part of the livestock of the family reduces the burden of care of cattle. In the case of 3 societies all the cattle will be transferred to the care of the societies, 5 societies propose to take up Flour Grinding with the help of power. This will also go to provide relief to women of the families of the societies.

On the economic plane the women-folk of the members will be enabled to contribute more than before to the family income by taking to spinning. This programme especially the training part of it provides opportunities to the women to leave the walls of their homes and meet and work together. A tendency thus initiated is proposed to be strengthened by formation of Mahila Mandals in the villages where the societies have been started. 19 societies have proposed to construct Mahila Bhavans where the women of the village will be able to meet and organise crafts and cultural programmes.

Impact

Consumption : In the sphere of agriculture the plans aim at increasing agricultural production through intensive farming. Apart from the objective of increasing overall agricultural production the plans seek to raise production of vegetables with a view to improving nutrition, of the members and their families. The idea of utilising the available land in a manner which could improve nutrition through increased local production and consumption is an important characteristic of the plans of the societies.

Similarly the plans propose the promotion of spinning especially on Ambar Charkhas with a view to producing yarn and Khadi for

meeting the needs of the members. During 1960-61 the production yarn is expected to be of the order of 24,621 lbs. which will be sufficient for the production of 93,128 sq. yds. of Khadi. The total number of members of the families covered under the cooperative fold is 5,636. The production of Khadi will be enough to provide 16.5 sq. yds. per capita during 1960-61.

Employment

Table 12 gives figures of the available man-power and its utilisation during the year 1960-61. In the first instance it must be observed that the plans aimed at the full utilisation of the available man-power. While preparing its plans regarding utilisation of man-power the societies had taken into consideration only those persons belonging to the familes of the members who look to the society for obtaining gainful employment. Thus, persons belonging to the members families who are already engaged on a full time basis in activities outside the purview of the plan of the society were not taken into consideration.

The programmes of the societies indicate a level of man-power utilisation which in most cases is equivalent to and even exceeds the available man-power. This general picture has to be taken into consideration along with a few pecularities of the societies of different types. In the first place the programmes of the societies in Western U.P. involve a degree of manpower utilisation which is in excess of that available in the societies. This is particularly so in case of societies in which the land contributed per member is high. This, however, does not mean that the programme will involve excessive burden of work upon members. During the busy seasons the societies will need and employ hired labour. This will reduce the burden of excessive work and the actual level of utilisation of the labour of members will depend upon the extent to which hired labour is employed during the periods of heavy work.

The societies in Eastern Uttar Pradesh present a slightly different picture of the employment situation which is expected to emerge

during 1960–61. In the first instance the level of man–power utilisation is more or less equal to what can be provided by the working force available in the societies. There are 10 societies whose programmes do not envisage full utilisation of available labour. The position of these societies differed from that of societies in Western U. P. in several important aspects. First of all the land per member of the society comes to 6.26 acres in Western Uttar Pradesh and 4.29 acres in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Again, the proportion of area irrigated to the total area is higher in Western Uttar Pradesh than in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This has enabled the societies to increase their double cropped area and raise some crops such as sugarcane and wheat which have greater use of labour per acre of land cultivated. These factors have enabled the societies in Western Uttar Pradesh to prepare plans which could fully absorb the available labour force. On the other hand to limitations arising from the absence of these factors account for the inability of some societies in Eastern Uttar Pradesh to provide for the full utilisation of labour in the first year.

Rationalisation

Land And Livestock : While reviewing the progress of the first five societies we have noted the factors which lead to a rational use of the resources such as land, cattle and man–power. As regards land we have seen how the formation of societies has facilitated implementation of programme, not within the means of individual members, and thereby enabled them to take to intensive cultivation. Thus, more of irrigation accompanied by intelligent planning has facilitated the emergence of a land utilisation pattern which could provide for increased double cropping. The planning for a bigger farm also facilitates setting apart land for such crops as vegetables.

Formation of the Joint Farming Societies accompanied by pooling of bullocks is expected to eliminate redundant heads of draught cattle which had to be maintained by small farmers having a holding

below one which could efficiently utilise minimum of two bullocks. However, the exact requirement of bullocks following the formation of the societies depends upon a number of factors such as quality of the bullocks contributed and the variations in the requirement of draught cattle ensuing from the development actual and envisaged under the plan. For these reasons the societies the member of which have pooled their bullocks have not found it practicable to take decision in the first year itself regarding the number of bulllocks they would require. Consequently they continue to maintain all the cattle contributed by the individual member.

In case of the old societies the position is, however, different. The number of bullocks prior to and after the formation of the societies was 27 and 13 in Faizpur, 15 and 12 in Kapasua, 20 and 16 in Peepli. 20 and 16 in Kamelpur respectively, In case of Hoshangpur the members have not yet pooled their bullocks. It should be remembered, however, that a part of the reduction in the number of bullocks kept by the societies is to be traced to the use of tractors by the Kamelpur, Kapasua and Peepli societies.

Manpower

We have already referred to the probable impact on the employment position of the programmes of the societies during the year 1960-61. In case of most of the societies the programmes envisage full utilisation of the working force of the societies. In some cases factors such as higher land man ratio, increase in double cropping and emphasis on the raising of crop such as sugarcane and wheat are expected to create demand for labour of an order which is above the level of available man-power. Only in very few cases adverse land man ratio and difficulties in the way of expansion of irrigation have rendered it difficult to create conditions of full employment in the first year of the plan.

The actual level of man-power utilisation expected during 1960-61 will be an outcome of a set of opposing tendencies. On the

one hand, pooling of land is expected to rationalise the labour use in supervisory and managerial functions of farming. This part of work will be attended to by one or two members of the farming society permitting the remaining members to concentrate on work on the farm. Again, the time devoted to the care of cattle by the individual members will be partially saved when the livestock are looked after by one or two members on a full time basis. We have already referred to the operation of these forces during the first year of the five cooperative farming societies. On the other hand, pooling of land and livestock initiated changes leading to more intensive farming. The proportion of double cropped area to the total land of the society and cultivation of crops like sugarcane and wheat have increased leading to an increase in the man-power utilisation in agriculture itself. The net effect have been an increase in the man-power utilisation in the sphere of agriculture. In case of Kamelpur the man-power utilised in agriculture is expected to increase from 13,154 mandays in 1959-60 to 14,510 mandays in 1960-61. Expected increase in man-power utilisation during 1960-61 will be 28.5 per cent in Faizpur, 20.8 per cent in Peepli and 51 per cent in Kapasua above the 1959-60 level The increased absorption of man-power in agricuiture is accompanied by an increase in agricultural production.

Cooperative farming promotes a more balanced utilisation of man-power through initiating technical and institutional changes. The use of tractor by four of the five old farming societies and an increased use of power for irrigation illustrate the types of technical changes initiated by cooperative farming societies. Pooling of cattle in a gosadan which will look after the old and dry cattle of 10 farming societies in Intensive Area Kameipur indicate the type of institutional changes which tend to release man-power. Use of higher techniques and establishment of appropriate institutions involve investment which is not within the reach of all societies during the initial year of their operation.

The occcurrence of the changes in some societies is indicative of the trend which will manifest itself in other societies in course of time. The organisation of farming on cooperative basis prepares the ground for these changes.

Income

The programme for the year 1960-61 envisages increase in agricultural and industrial production of farming societies (see Table 7, 10 and 11). Increase in production is expected to increase the income of the members from these sources. Table 11 shows income from different sources of the members of the five old societies during 1959-60 and 1960-61. Income from agriculture continues to be preponderent in all the societies. The industries sector appears to be gradually expanding. Income from this sector is expected to show 101.6 per cent increase during 1960-61 in Kamelpur and 569 per cent increase during 1960-61 in Faizpur over 1959-60 level. The development of animal husbandry sector appears to be a more time consuming process.

The changes in the employment pattern and levels of income from different sources of the members of the five old societies indicate the way the development of the economy takes place as a result of the organisation of farming along cooperative lines. In the first place there is increased absorption of man-power in agriculture, accompanied by a rise in income from this source. It has thus led to intensive farming by facilitating rationalisation of labour in certain functions and increasing its overall absorption in farming which leads to higher production and income. These developments point to the scope of the development of agriculture for increasing employment as well as income from this sector of the economy.

The income from industries of the member of the societies are expected to increase considerably. The rate of increase from 1959-60 to 1960-61 appears impressive. This sector is expected to develop

rapidly under the programme.

Integration

The joint cooperative farming at the village level is expected to play pivotal role in the organisational frame work envisaged for the implementation of an integrated programme. The development of agriculture and animal husbandry, such indusrries as oil pressing and Khadi meant primarily for meeting the needs of the village become now the concern of the cooperative joint farming societies. Indust-tries, such as gur and khandsari involving the use of power and production on a comparatively larger-scale are being organised by 3 to 4 cooperative farming societies coming together for the purpose.

The method of implementation of the programmes envisaged here vests the responsibility for the implementation of all the village level programmes with the joint cooperative farming society. This means that the society organises production not of agriculture alone but of industries as well and mobilise local resources for the purpose. By undertaking all economic activities at the village level the society will be in a position to ensure integrated development of the diffe-rent sectors of the economy and bring about harmony of different interests.

The Structure

Coming together of three to four cooperative farming societies for implementation of programmes such as gur and khandsari through an area level organisation contains ingredient of an integrated co-operative structure which can link the village to the larger unit covering groups of villages. In the structure visualised here all families in a village join to form the village co-operative for developing agriculture as well as other sectors of the village economy. The cooperatives in an area of say 20,000 population join to form a Group Union. All the cooperatives in a tehsil join in a Tehsil Deve-lopment Union and all the Unions federate in a District Federation.

The Group Union will undertake business on its own in the

interest of its members. They may also promote auxiliaries for the furtherance of certain industries. The members of these auxiliaries, being also members of the village cooperatives, will have their obligations to their village. On the managing committees of the auxiliaries the Group Union will be represented. Through sponsoring work and forging organic links the Union will influence the auxilaries to bear in mind community interests. It will render financial assistance to the auxiliaries on the joint and several responsibility of its members.

At the tehsil level, the Development Union will supervise and audit the affairs of its members and also carry on business in their interest. If necessary it may promote co-partnership societies for specialised industries in which those interested as producers of raw materials or consumers of the finished goods may become members along with the actual workers. In such a society the distribution of profits will be weighted in favour of the workers.

The taluka level cooperatives will form a federation at the district level. The federation will sponsor new cooperatives, supervise the affairs of its members and co-ordinate their working. It will also train the personnel required to man the cooperatives. If necessary it may promote co-partnership societies at the district level. While the final responsibility for implementation of economic plans at the village level will be that of the village cooperative the federation will create conditions for their smooth working and also co-ordinate the plans at the district level.

The Problem Of Resources

Table 14 sets out the details regarding the resources required for the implementation of the programme of the farming societies. The total expenditure under the programme of the societies for the year 1960-61 will be of the order of Rs. 12,93,630.00. Agricultural programmes will account for 83.16 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure per acre of land pooled is expected to be Rs. 151.85,

under the programme for the year 1960-61.

During 1960–61, the requirement of funds for meeting non-recurring expenses will mainly be restricted to irrigation projects and construction of cattle sheds. Total non-recurring expenditure under these heads is expected to be Rs. 2,85,405. For the implementation of their irrigation programmes the farming societies will seek assistance from N. E. S. Blocks or the State Department of Agriculture. They will have to adjust their irrigation programme in the light of the availibility of resources. The case regarding the construction of cattle sheds is, however, different. It is the considered view of the members of most of the societies that pooling of draught cattle is essential and that pooling of all equipment facilitates immensely the division of work among members. They, therefore, regard the construction of cattle shed as urgent. Wherever sufficient accommodation is already available with any of the members of the society the same is proposed to be used till the society finds it possible to construct a cattle shed. Where such accommodation is not available the members propose to raise resources required for the purpose.

In the sphere of industries the societies propose to take up development of Khadi, Oil-pressing and Gur-khandsari during 1960-61. Development of these industries come within the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The societies have framed their programme for industries on the understanding that the resources required for the programme will become available through the Kshetra Samitis which are recognised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During 1960–61 it is arranged that the training as well as production programme will be implemented by the Kshetra Samitis. The Kshetra Samitis will arrange for training in Ambar spinning and distribution of Charkhas to the members' families under its own programme. Again where three to four societies have started working the Kshetra Samitis will locate its Gur and Khandsari unit with a view to process the Sugarcane production of the socie-

ties. Again wherever members of the society desire to take up oil-pressing the Kshetra Samitis will arrange for the provision of improved Ghanis. The total expenditure on the programme for industries is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,57,677 which will become available as described above.

The item "other" programmes include mostly construction of Mahila Bhavans. This will have to be done from out of the funds of the members. Taking an overall view of the programmes of the societies for the year 1960-61, it may be stated that they have been framed keeping in view mainly the resources of the members of the societies, Members' contributions in cash, kind or labour will account for Rs. 11,10,066 as against an estimated total expenditure of Rs. 12,93,630.

Organisation Of Work

While reviewing of the first five societies we have analysed in detail the problems relating to the distribution of work among the members. The arrangement regarding the distribution of day to day work on the farm differed with the size of the society. In case of small societies having membership below 20, the members adopted the method of meeting together and deciding their day to day programme and division of work among them. In case of Kamelpur society its bigger size has led to the division of the total working force in four groups, three of which are assigned responsibility for the cultivation of definite plots during different seasons. The fourth group is assigned responsibility for specific operations from time to time. All the new societies have accepted the informal proceedure of daily meeting together to frame the day to day programme of the society and its distribution among the members. The simplicity and informality of procedure which characterise this method makes a very strong appeal to the village people and that explains its acceptance by all the members of the societies. It seems to have been an important factor leading to the formation, in some cases, of

more than one society in one village. Nor the members joint farming is a entirely new way of doing their work. The farmer has to accept a certain degree of group discipline in the management of the farm and initially he desires to have a small and homogenous group.

Records And Accounts

Maintenance of records and accounts has its own value even in case of individual farming. But it becomes an unavoidable necessity when a number of farmers agree to pool their land and share the income among them. In order to ensure to every member his proper share in the earnings it is absolutely necessary to maintain detailed records and accounts of the working of the society. Another weighty argument in favour of maintenance of detailed records is that the working of the societies should yield sufficient data to evaluate their performance. This is necessary from the point of view of research and guidance for the future expansion of the programme.

In case of the old as well as the new societies one of the members, mostly the Secretary and in a few cases the Chairman of the society, attends to this aspect of the work of the Society. The experience of the five societies points to the need for one full-time worker for this work. The inability of the societies to provide for a whole time worker for the purpose implies a loss of important information concerning the various aspects of the working of the society. The experience thus far also goes to show that the training of the person incharge of this work is absolutely necessary.

Size Of The Societies

In the initial stages the farming societies are confronted with varied nature of problems ranging from undertaking formalities to programme planning and fixation of the bases of distribution of the income of the society. Some of these difficulties, especially those relating to the valuation of assets contributed by members and organisation of work on the farm tend to be magnified

if the number of members is large. We have already referred to the nature of the problems which the societies have to face in this regard and how the smaller size of the society helps members to tackle these problems. There is also a physchological factor limiting the size of societies. As it involves acceptance of group discipline in a vital sphere of their life, it is understandable if the people proceed with caution. In the beginning only those people are expected to come together whom the bonds of blood, neighbourhood or friendship bind together. This implies that in the beginning the societies formed will be mainly of small and medium size.

Since Joint farming is undertaken as a means of rapid overall development of the village economy, the partial coverage of the village population under the cooperative fold raises a number of difficult problems. First of all there is a danger that such small societies may be organised along caste lines thereby strengthening parochial tendencies and interests. It is of course necessary to keep in check and gradually eliminate all such forces and tendencies which are potential threats to the unity of the village and in so far as the formation of organisations along caste lines constitute such threats they need be viewed with utmost caution.

However, the formation of small societies need not necessarily lead to the strengthening of such tendencies. Majority of the 103 socie- ties is formed by members belonging to more than one caste and com- munities. Small societies comprising members belonging to one com- munity are being formed only as a step in the direction of promoting larger ones which include a cross-section of the people of the village. Also, the types of activities which are proposed to be undertaken by the societies envisage an organisation larger than that comprising more than one society. In the beginning a group of societies belon- ging to the some or different villages may collaborate for undertaking these activities. At a later date when the whole village is covered by expanding the size of the cooperative than the village cooperative by itself will form a viable unit to shoulder the responsibility for such

more than one society in one village. Nor the members joint farming is a entirely new way of doing their work. The farmer has to accept a certain degree of group discipline in the management of the farm and initially he desires to have a small and homogenous group.

Records And Accounts

Maintenance of records and accounts has its own value even in case of individual farming. But it becomes an unavoidable necessity when a number of farmers agree to pool their land and share the income among them. In order to ensure to every member his proper share in the earnings it is absolutely necessary to maintain detailed records and accounts of the working of the society. Another weighty argument in favour of maintenance of detailed records is that the working of the societies should yield sufficient data to evaluate their performance. This is necessary from the point of view of research and guidance for the future expansion of the programme.

In case of the old as well as the new societies one of the members, mostly the Secretary and in a few cases the Chairman of the society, attends to this aspect of the work of the Society. The experience of the five societies points to the need for one full-time worker for this work. The inability of the societies to provide for a whole time worker for the purpose implies a loss of important information concerning the various aspects of the working of the society. The experience thus far also goes to show that the training of the person incharge of this work is absolutely necessary.

Size Of The Societies

In the initial stages the farming societies are confronted with varied nature of problems ranging from undertaking formalities to programme planning and fixation of the bases of distribution of the income of the society. Some of these difficulties, especially those relating to the valuation of assets contributed by members and organisation of work on the farm tend to be magnified

if the number of members is large. We have already referred to the nature of the problems which the societies have to face in this regard and how the smaller size of the society helps members to tackle these problems. There is also a physchological factor limiting the size of societies. As it involves acceptance of group discipline in a vital sphere of their life, it is understandable if the people proceed with caution. In the beginning only those people are expected to come together whom the bonds of blood, neighbourhood or friendship bind together. This implies that in the beginning the societies formed will be mainly of small and medium size.

Since Joint farming is undertaken as a means of rapid overall development of the village economy, the partial coverage of the village population under the cooperative fold raises a number of difficult problems. First of all there is a danger that such small societies may be organised along caste lines thereby strengthening parochial tendencies and interests. It is of course necessary to keep in check and gradually eliminate all such forces and tendencies which are potential threats to the unity of the village and in so far as the formation of organisations along caste lines constitute such threats they need be viewed with utmost caution.

However, the formation of small societies need not necessarily lead to the strengthening of such tendencies. Majority of the 103 societies is formed by members belonging to more than one caste and communities. Small societies comprising members belonging to one community are being formed only as a step in the direction of promoting larger ones which include a cross-section of the people of the village. Also, the types of activities which are proposed to be undertaken by the societies envisage an organisation larger than that comprising more than one society. In the beginning a group of societies belonging to the some or different villages may collaborate for undertaking these activities. At a later date when the whole village is covered by expanding the size of the cooperative than the village cooperative by itself will form a viable unit to shoulder the responsibility for such

activities. The account on cooperation between more than one society for carrying out certain programmes and pursuit of the goal of one cooperative for the village as a whole in the long run will be sufficient to hold in check the narrow sectional loyalties. In any case the better cannot be allowed to be the enemy of the good.

Training

In any cooperative endeavour and more so in cooperative farming the human factor is of greater importance. It is not merely a question of pooling of land and other resources but a wider issue of organisatng group action in the rural areas for well-defined economic and social objectives. Inadequate understanding of the issues involved on the part of the members and the general public is, therefore a problem of major importance for the successful implementation of the programme.

Towards this end it is necessary to organise camps of farmers and village leaders and impart them necessary information regarding the basic issues involved as well as the practical details of the working of the societies. The problems of the cooperative farming societies have to be placed before them in the background of the over all problem of evolving an appropriate pattern of rural development. A more enduring foundation for the growth of cooperative farming will be laid when the members join the society after a careful consideration of the issues in their proper perspective. Such camps can be for 8 to 10 days and if the members are given an opportunity to observe the working of a cooperatative farm during the period, the purpose of the camps would be better served.

The understanding of the issues involved is essential but not enough by itself to ensure success of the programme. It calls for skill and maturity on the part of the village leaders to mobilise the people for the purpose. In the Intensive Areas the process of preparing the intensive development plans provides such an opportunity to them. While preparing the plan they directly encounter the problems on

the different planes of village life and have to find coherent solutions. The knowledge and experience thus gained and the skill in mobilising people acquired during the process of implementation of the plan has helped them to solve the problems raised by joint cooperative farming with a degree of confidence.

Apart from the problem of reorientation of the attitude of the people a training of the secretaries of such societies in the aspects of the day-to-day working of the societies is also important. It is necessary to have at least one person in each society who is trained in the maintenance of accounts and records. This is a part of the process of running an institution and is essential for inspiring confidence in all the members. For the purpose of such training educated youth with rural background should be preferred. They will show a better understanding of the problems of the farming societies. The need is for providing training to young farmers having practical experience of agriculture, in methods of farm management and planning, organisation, maintenance of accounts and records which will equip them to answer the challenge of the joint cooperative farming.

APPENDIX – A

TABLE–I

Coverage Under The Programme

S. No.	Name of the Society	Total No, of families in village	Total No. of families enrolled members	Total cultivated land of the village (Acres)	Total land pooled under the Society (Acres)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.
1.	Kamelpur, joint Cooperative Farming Society.	103	26	550.00	192.40
2.	Kapasua, Joint Cooperative Farming Society.	163	17	660.00	106.06
3.	Peepli, Joint Cooperative Farming Society	26	19	211.69	72.36
4.	Faizpur, Cooperative Agricultural Society,	65	14	296.00	75,63
5.	Hoshangpur Joint Cooperative Farming Society.	34	17	408.06	78.54
	Total	391	93	2,125.75	424.99

APPENDIX–A

TABLE – 2

Introduction Of Improved Agricultural Practices (Acres Coverage) During 1959–60.

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Ridge & Furrow Sugarcane	Line sowing Wheat	Line sowing Sugarcane	Paddy	Transplantation of paddy	U.P. Method of wheat cultivation	Dibbling method of wheat sowing	Green Manuring	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kamelpur, Joint Cooperative Farming Society	12	–	98	–	11	–	1.00	29	151
2.	Kapasua, Joint Cooperative Farming Society.	16	–	–	–	6	–	–	5	27
3.	Peepli, Joint Cooperative Farming Society.	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	16
4.	Faizpur, Agricultural Society.	5	–	–	10	4	10	0.25	13	42.25
5.	Hoshangpur, Joint Cooperative Farming Society.	–	8	20,59	–	–	–	–	1.25	29.84
	Total	43	8	118.59	10	22	10	1.25	53.25	268.09

APPENDIX

TABLE

Use Of Improved Seeds Manures

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	IMPROVED SEEDS — Sugarcane Qty. Mds.	Sugarcane Acre	Paddy Qty. Mds.	Paddy Acre	Gram Barley Qty. Mds.	Gram Barley Acre	Wheat Qty. Mds.	Wheat Acre	Potato Qty. Mds.	Potato Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kamelpur, Joint Coop. Farming Society	1,500	58	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
2.	Kapasua	—	—	—	—	1¼	2	53	60	—	—
3.	Peepli	—	—	—	—	10	10	45	22	4	1
4.	Faizpur Agriculture Society	—	—	3	12	¾	5½	2½	¼	—	—
5.	Hoshangpur, Joint Coop. Farming Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,500	58	3	12	12	22½	100½	82¼	4	1

– A

– 3

And Fertilisers During 1959–60

MANURE				FERTILISERS									
G. manure		Farmyard		Oilcake		B. Manure		Superphosphate		A.Sulphate		Others	
Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre.	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
—	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	22½	40	20	62
4	5	1,500	25	—	—	—	—	8	8	13	12	43	35
3	5	2,490	22	—	—	—	—	5	2	14	22	8	35
—	27	—	—	—	—	10	4	20	16	15	28	3½	9
¼	1¼	400	5	—	—	12	15	—	—	2	2½	—	—
7¼	67¼	3,990	52	—	—	32	27	33.0	26	66	104½	101½	114

APPENDIX – A

TABLE – 4

Equipment 1959–60

S. No.	Name of the Joint Co-op. Farming Seciety	CONTRIBUTED BY MEMBERS						PURCHASES BY SOCIETY					
		Ploughs		Bullock Carts		Others		Irrigation Equipment		Improved Plough		Others	
		No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14
1.	Kamelpur	19	63	3	750	—	100	—	4,135	3	134	—	145
2.	Kapasua	12	120	4	830	—	200	—	3,095	-	—	—	20
3.	Peepli	17	—	3	—	—	1,350	—	6,225	-	—	—	—
4.	Hoshangpur	9	90	-	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—
5.	Faizpur	10	100	-	—	—	285	—	8,500	-	—	—	—
	Total	58	373	10	1,580	—	1,935	—	21,955	3	134	—	165

APPENDIX

TABLE

Cattle Resources

S. No.	Name of the Joint Co-op. Farming Society.	Contributed by members Bullocks		Purchased by Samiti				Camels	
				Bullocks		Buffaloes.			
		No.	V. Rs.	No.	V. Rs.	No.	V. Rs.	No.	V. Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Kamelpur	12	2,270	3	765	2	325	3	2,000
2.	Kapasua	13	2,375	–	—	–	—	–	—
3.	Peepli	17	4,220	1	220	–	—	–	—
4.	Faizpur	16	2,650	–	—	–	—	–	—
5.	Hoshangpur	12	—	–	—	–	—	–	—
	Total	70	1,515	4	985	2	322	3	2,000

– A

– 5

Of The Society

Birth		Death		Sale		Total As On 31–5–1960.					
						Bullocks		He–Buffaloes		Camels	
No.	V. Rs.	No.	V. Rs.	No.	V. Rs.	No.	V. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
–	—	1	200	–	—	14	2,835	2	325	3	1,000
–	—	–	—	–	—	13	2,357	–	—	–	—
–	—	–	—	–	—	18	4,440	–	—	–	—
–	—	–	—	–	—	16	2,650	–	—	–	—
–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—
–	—	1	200	..	—	61	12,300	2	325	3	1,000

APPENDIX

TABLE

Area And Production

S.No. Item	KAMELPUR				KAPASUA			
	1958–59		1959–60		1958–59		1959–60	
	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.
1. 2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Cereals :								
i) Wheat	52.14	408	58	627	35	345	37	385
ii) Paddy	10.98	101	23	212	11	95	12	120
iii) Others	66.28	192	48	287.94	7.50	47	7	57
1. Pulses	36.07	122	23	158.59	18.50	211	20	246
2. Sugarcane	40.92	12,563	44	13,398	24	7,200	25	8,700
4. Cotton	1.00	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Oilseeds	10.84	61	21.5	106.58	5	2	.5	2
6. Vegetables	.80	28	3.00	200	—	—	1	25
7. Fodder	34.60	415	3.00	425	10.5	1,039	14	1,350
8. Turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	253.63	13,895	223.50	15,415.11	107.00	8,939	116.5	10,885

– A

– 6

Of Crops

PEEPLI				HOSHANGPUR				FAIZPUR			
1958–59		1959–60		1958–59		1959–60		1958–59		1959–60	
Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.	Ac.	Qty.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20	189	22	270	32.50	357	31	363	13	150	14	210
6	80	8	122	9.50	75	8.76	82	18	195	20	240
8.32	32	8	38	23.60	141	15.97	122	2	20	2	26
13	73	13	81	8.25	29	9.37	29	3	28	13	126
18	5,740	22	6,960	23.50	6,720	22.50	6,115	15.50	6,540	16	8,160
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.30	114	—	—	—	—
.25	10	1	20	—	—	1.00	16	—	—	—	—
11	450	15.36	940	2.4	680	14	1,225	6.50	445	12	925
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.25	3
76.57	6,574	89.36	8,431	99.95	8,002	100.90	8,066	60.00	7,388	80.25	9,714

APPENDIX – A.

TABLE – 7

Recurring Expenditure During 1959-60.

S. No.	Name of Joint Co-op. Farming Society.	RECURRING EXPENDITURE (IN Rs.)						Total
		Wages	Manure and fertilizers	Seeds	Irrigation	Hire charges for machinery	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kamelpur	11,500	2,902	3,731	1,044	6,770	3,524	29,471
2.	Kapasua	5,010	1,459	1,377	348	2,590	6,193	16,977
3.	Peepli	5,570	1,804	1,226	688	445	358	10,091
4.	Hoshangpur	4,646	299	864	101	1,244	65	7,219
5.	Faizpur	9,040	831	710	750	–	950	12,281
	Total	35,766	7,295	7,908	2,931	11,049	11,090	76,039

APPENDIX – A

TABLE – 8

Sources Of Resources During 1959–60

S.No.	Name of Joint Co-op. Farming Society	EXPENDITURE (Rs.) AGRICULTURE Recurring	Non-Recurring	Cattle shed	Industries	Others	Total	SOURCES (Rs.) Internal	External	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kamelpur	29,471	11,700	6,400	7,000	1,600	56,171	31,071	25,600	56,671
2.	Kapasua	15,977	3,093	—	9,200	—	28,270	10,750	17,420	28,170
3.	Peepli	13,214	5,725	—	6,300	504	25,743	12,743	13,000	25,743
4.	Hoshangpur	7,219	6,800	—	1,765	360	16,144	10,144	6,000	16,144
5.	Faizpur	12,281	8,500	—	320	—	21,101	14,101	7,000	21,101
	Total	78,162	35,818	6,400	24,585	2,464	1,47,429	78,809	69,020	1,47,829

APPENDIX – A

TABLE – 9

Available Man-Power And Its Utilisation

S. No.	Name of the J. C. F. Society	Available Man Power (Mandays)	EMPLOYMENT IN MANDAYS 1958-59 Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Village Industries	Others	Total	1959-60 Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Village Industries	Others	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1,	Kamelpur	15,703	9,600	800	1,100	1.500	13,000	13,184	690	1,772	2,409	17,326
2.	Kapasua	6,200	7,340	230	334	700	10,604	8.732	253	440	1,200	10,625
3.	Peepli	5,600	5,890	200	309	800	7,199	6,230	189	390	600	7,409
4.	Hoshangpur	5,200	4,800	1,150	300	330	6,580	4,725	1,170	575	282	6,752
5.	Faizpur	5.400	3,000	730	170	1,415	5,315	3,600	765	170	1,415	5,950
	Total	40,100	30,630	3,110	1,223	4.745	42,698	36.471	2,977	3,347	5,897	48.062

APPENDIX

TABLE

Distribution Of Income

S.No.	Name of the Joint Co-op. Farming Society	INCOME (Rs.)				
		Agr.	Animal Husbandry	Industries	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kamelpur	29,759	—	492	—	30,251
2.	Peepli	9,000	—	—	—	9,000
3.	Kapasua	18,400	—	—	—	18,400
4.	Hoshangpur	9,300	—	—	—	9,300
5.	Faizpur	11,195	—	—	—	11,195
	Total	77,654	—	492	—	78,146

– A

– 10

During 1959–60 (Societies)

REWARD OF THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION (Rs.)							
Interest on W.C. (By 20%)	Land Revenue	Depreiciation (By 10%) on fixed capital	Loans repaid	Total	Reserve fund 10%	Social security expenditure	Dividend on land (Per acre)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
601	938	1,000	8,000	10,518	1,900	950	65
180	324	751	5,100	3,355	265	—	37
368	891	1,200	9,820	11,379	703	485	64
186	239	325	4,300	4,750	455	136	50
224	263	550	4,500	5,537	554	215	64
1,559	2,655	3,826	31,720	38,539	2,877	1,786	280

APPENDIX – A

TABLE – 11

Members' Income From Different Sources

S.No.	Item	INCOME (Rs.) 1958-59					INCOME (Rs.) 1959-60				
		Kamel-pur	Kapa-sua	Peepli	Hosha-ngpur	Faiz-pur	Kamel-pur	Kapa-sua	Peepli	Hosha-ngpur	Faiz-pur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agriculture	13,247	13,985	7,854	8,724	8,223	29,759	18,400	9,000	9,300	11,195
2.	Animal-Husbandry	3,986	800	730	3,162	1,456	6,800	900	640	3,960	1,995
3.	Village Industries	5,077	1,880	1,700	891	137	492	2,245	2,420	1,265	176
4.	Others	13,255	7,580	2,200	2,440	3,240	16,000	7,580	2,500	2,460	3,360
	Total	35,565	24,245	12,484	15,217	13,056	53,051	29,125	14,560	16,985	16,726

APPENDIX-B

TABLE – I

List Of The Joint Cooperative Farming Societies In Intensive Areas Of Uttar Pradesh During 1960-61

S. No.	Name of the Joint Co-operative Farming Society.	Address	No. of members	Land pooled (in Acres.)	Date of Starting	Date of Registration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kamelpur	I. A. Kamelpur Dist. Moradabad	26	192.40	9-2-59	Aug.1959
2.	Chandra	-do-	12	80	1-2-60	-
3.	Ladanpur	-do-	15	230	1-5-60	-
4.	Lohara	-do-	18	106	15-4-60	-
5.	Mohiuddinpur	-do-	11	93	31-3-60	-
6.	-do-	-do-	11	69	-do-	-
7.	-do-	-do-	11	86	15-4-60	-
8.	-do-	-do-	25	35	30-4-60	-
9.	-do-	-do-	11	35	15-4-60	-
10.	Mukrampur	-do-	11	77	14-4-60	-
11.	Chuchalakalan	I. A. Deengra Dist.Moradabad	11	31	15-8-60	-
12.	Kaural	-do-	12	56	30-8-60	-
13.	Tandera	-do-	12	68	1-9-60	-
14.	Peepli	-do-	19	63.2	23-5-59	22-8-59
15.	Kapasua	-do-	17	106	12-3-59	5-9-59
16.	Carora	-do-	15	339.35	5-9-59	22-1-60
17.	Karaundi I	I. A. Karaundi Dist. Moradabad	12	59	15-5-60	-
18.	Karaundi II	-do-	11	60	30-6-60	-
19.	Berkhera	-do-	12	46	15-7-60	-
20.	Jeerkie	-do-	11	100	30-7-60	-
21.	Cajarpur	-do-	11	41	15-8-60	-
22.	Khadgujar	I.A.Khadgujar Dist.Moradabad	18	123	15-6-60	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Dariyapur Bujurg	-do-	13	64	30-7-60	-
24.	Mulkata-Alilpur	-do-	14	122	1-7-60	-
25.	Banalie	-do-	12	46	16-7-60	-
26.	Hoshangpur Gujar	-do-	17	78.54	1-5-59	26-2-59
27.	Dhekka	I.A.Kunderkhi Dist.Moradabad	11	122	31-7-59	-
28.	Tuklabad	-do-	11	41	15-9-60	-
29.	Ashavar	I. A. Nachharia Dist.Moradabad	11	80	15-7-60	-
30.	Aliya Kalyanpur	-do-	13	59	30-7-60	-
31.	Machharia	-do-	12	146	15-7-60	-
32.	Singhpur I	I.A. Singhpur Dist.Moradabad	11	43	20-8-60	-
33.	Singhpur II	-do-	11	48	-do-	-
34.	Madala Fatehpur	-do-	11	59	15-8-60	-
35.	Dariyapur Rajdeo	I.A. Singhpur Dist. Moradabad	11	42	15-8-60	26-2-59
36.	Kisloie	-do-	11	67	30-8-60	-
37.	Chatan	-do-	13	80	-do-	-
38.	Bhavan	-do-	11	45	15-9-60	-
39.	Gangwar I	I.A. Gangeshri Dist. Moradabad	13	55	20-5-60	-
40.	Gangwar II	-do-	12	73	10-6-60	-
41.	Banskakalan	-do-	12	93	15-7-60	-
42.	Burawlie	-do-	12	86	-do-	-
43.	Nakampur	-do-	12	57	-do-	-
44.	Piplotie	-do-	18	158	30-7-60	-
45.	Guretha	-do-	11	91	20-7-60	-
46.	Karanpur	-do-	11	68	15-8-60	-
47.	Deidiyal	-do-	11	63	31-7-60	-
48.	Gohavar	I. A. Tezpur Dist. Bijnor	16	78	1-8-60	23-9-60
49.	Faizpur	-do-	14	76	-do-	31-1-60
50.	Datiyana I	P. O. Jamna Dist. Meerut	15	55	31-7-60	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Datiyana II	-do-	11	42	15-8-60	31-1-60
52.	*Beebrakhurd	P. O. Jamna Dist.Moradabad	13	98	30-2-60	-
53.	*Dwej Nagar	-do-	11	57	15-7-60	-
54.	*Mubarakpur	-do-	12	100	30-7-60	-
55.	*Kalbakrie	-do-	11	43	15-8-60	-
56.	*Shabadpur	-do-	16	83	-do-	-
57.	Surayan	I. A. Pukhrayan Dist. Kanpur.	13	35	1-7-60	-
58.	Gour No. I	-do-	11	78	-do-	-
59.	Gour No. II	-do-	12	42	-do-	-
60.	Bhoganipur	-do-	11	30	-do-	-
61.	Pukhrayan	-do-	17	60	—	-
62.	Akehari	-do-	11	60	—	-
63.	Dixitayankapoora	-do-	11	50	—	-
64.	*Kishorepur	-do-	11	30	—	-
65.	*Kishorepur II	-do-	19	60	—	-
66.	*Madanpur	-do-	12	46	—	-
67.	*Andwan	-do-	11	138	—	-
68.	*Meenapur	-do-	12	132	—	-
69.	*Baraor	-do-	11	41	—	-
70.	*Baharolight No.I	-do-	11	32	—	-
71.	*B. Ghat No. 2	-do-	12	—	—	-
72.	*B. Ghat No. 3	-do-	12	32	—	-
73.	*B. Ghat No. 4	-do-	12	56	—	-
74.	*Nagina No. I	I.A. Pukhrayan Dist.Kanpur	11	72	1-7-60	-
75.	*Nagina No.II	-do-	12	65	-do-	-
76.	Sahason	I.A. Sahason Dist. Allahabad	11	69.31	15-5-60	-
77.	Dewariya	-do-	13	84.33	18-6-60	-
78.	Sultanpur	-do-	11	42 99	22-6-60	-
79.	Enarapur	I.A.Kamalnagar Dist. Allahabad	12	58	-do-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80.	Kesailka-poora	-do-	12	44	-do-	31-3-60
81.	Barcharnpur	-do-	12	59	-do-	-
82.	Bajahi	-do-	12	44	-do-	-
83.	Devapur	-do-	12	53	-do-	-
84.	Jaitwardesh	I.A.Tharwai	12	39.7	10-8-60	-
85.	Lohjhra	I. A. Rambaba Dist. Faizabad	13	31	10-4-60	-
86.	S. M. Patti	I.A. Raniwan Dist. Faizabad	18	44.5	1-4-60	-
87.	Pahunti	-do-	18	54.78	15-5-60	-
88.	Etawan	I.A. Bhittee Dist. Faizabad	11	59	1-6-60	-
89.	Wangawan	-do-	11	42.75	20-6-60	-
90.	Pamaoli	-do-	13	43.25	22-6-60	-
91.	Mathia	-do-	14	40.75	-do-	-
92.	Bharahari	I.A. Majhagaon Dist. Jaunpur	13	64	15-6-60	-
93.	Khalispurkhud	-do-	12	51	20-6-60	-
94.	Shahidgaon	I.A. Shahidgaon Dist, Varanasi	13	54.8	1-8-60	-
95.	Kadirabad	-do-	13	55	1-6-60	-
96.	Palia	I. A. Ajagara Dist. Varanasi	11	78	-do-	-
97.	Poora	-do-	19	30	-do-	-
98.	Macchila	I. A. Doharighat Dist. Azamgarh	11	101	1-7-60	-
99.	Bangawan	-do-	13	31	-do-	-
100.	Parekhapur	-do-	12	33.5	-do-	-
101.	Hagaripur	-do-	11	52.5	-do-	-
102.	Sarayan	-do-	11	45	-do-	-
103.	Daulatpur	-do-	16	36.25	-do-	-
	Total		13,281	7,150.9		

* Societies in villages to be covered under proposed Intensive Areas.

APPENDIX – B

TABLE – 2

Distribution Of Members According To The Size Of Holding Contribution

S. No.	Size of Holding	No of Members
1	2	3
1.	Landless	45
2.	Below 5 Acres	726
3.	5 to 10 Acres	359
4.	10 to 15 Acres	118
5.	15 to above 25 Acres	55
6.	Above 25 Acres	25
	Total	1,328

APPENDIX

TABLE

Coverage Under Improved

Year 1959-60 –

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Transplantation of Paddy		Dibbling method of sowing wheat		Ridge & Furrow method of S. Cane	
		59-60	60-61	59-60	60-61	59-60	60-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kamelpur	1	4	1	2	38	50
2.	Chandra	–	1	–	–	—	–
3.	Ladanpur	–	2	–	1	8	18
4.	Lohars	4	–	1	4	30	–
5.	Mohiddinpur	3	4	–	3	4	6
6.	,, II	2	3	–	4	3	4
7.	,, III	2	4	–	3	2	5
8.	,, IV	–	–	–	1	–	3
9.	,, V	–	1	1	2	1	3
10.	Mukarampur	–	8	–	3	–	10
11.	Chuchela Kalan	–	–	1	1	–	..
12.	Kaural	–	–	1	1	–	–
13.	Tandra	1	3	–	–	–	–
14.	Pipli	1	1	–	–	–	–
15.	Kapasua	6	9	–	–	–	–
16.	Ganora	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Karaundi II	–	2	–	1	–	4
18.	Karaundi I	–	3	–	1	–	–
19.	Barkhere	1	2	–	1	–	–
20.	Jeerkie	2	5	–	–	–	–
21.	Gajarpur	–	2	–	–	–	–
22.	Khadgujar	1	2	1	6	–	–

– B

– 3

Methods (In Acres)

1960-61

LINE SOWING									
Paddy		Sugarcane		Wheat		Others		Total	
59-60	60-61	59-60	60-61	59-60	60-61	59-60	60-61	59-60	60-61
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	–	—	—	—	–	—	0	56
–	–	–	1	—	32	–	—	–	34
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—	3	21
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	2	15	6
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—	7	13
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—	5	11
5	3	25	26	7	6	–	—	41	47
1	1	17	9	—	5	–	—	18	19
1	1	4	4	2	1	–	—	9	12
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—	—	21
4	5	7	8	—	—	–	—	12	14
2	3	14	14	—	—	–	—	17	18
–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	3	9
–	–	10	11	–	–	–	–	11	12
–	–	16	32	–	–	–	–	22	41
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	10
–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	1	13
–	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	6	11
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	10	18	–	–	–	–	12	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Dariyapur	–	2	–	2	–	–
24.	Mulkata Jalilpur	--	1	1	5	–	–
25.	Banslie	1	2	–	3	–	–
26.	Hoshangpur	1	2	2	4	–	–
27.	Dhakka	–	3	–	2	4	5
28.	Tykiabad	–	2	–	–	–	–
29.	Ashawar	–	1	–	1	–	5
30.	Aliyakalanpur	–	1	–	–	–	5
31.	Machharia	–	1	–	1	2	10
32.	Singhpur I	1	1	1	2	–	–
33.	Singhpur II	1	1	1	2	–	–
34.	Madalafatehpur	2	3	–	2	–	–
35.	Dariyapur	–	3	–	1	–	–
36.	Kisolie	1	1	–	1	–	–
37.	Chatan	2	5	1	2	–	–
38.	Bhawan	2	3	1	1	–	–
39. 40.	Gangwar I Gangwar II	–	27	–	45	–	25
41.	Banskakalan	–	15	–	25	–	17
42.	Burawali	–	14	–	25	–	25
43.	Hakampur	–	10	–	17	–	16
44.	Piploti	–	34	–	34	–	58
45.	Guretha	6	8	7	10	8	10
46.	Karanpur	5	6	4	5	5	7
47.	Dadiyal	2	4	6	10	4	6
48.	Gohavar	14	–	–	2	–	–

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	2	8
–	–	5	10	–	–	–	–	6	16
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6
–	–	10	15	–	–	–	–	13	21
–	–	8	14	–	–	–	–	12	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12
–	–	–	10	12	12	31	30	45	55
–	–	23	10	–	–	28	35	53	47
–	–	6	10	10	12	–	–	18	27
–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	10	18	20	31	2	3	33	54
–	–	12	15	25	21	12	22	52	65
–	–	7	7	24	19	1	2	35	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	107
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	67
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	71
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	49
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	140
–	–	8	15	–	–	–	–	29	43
–	–	8	10	–	–	–	–	22	28
–	–	8	13	–	–	–	–	20	33
–	–	–	5	–	8	–	4	14	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	Faizpur	14	18	1	6	–	–
50.	Datiyana I	3	4	–	–	–	–
51.	Datiyana II	5	5	–	–	–	–
52.	Beebrakhurd	1	3	–	1	–	–
53.	Dwejnagar	–	1	–	1	–	–
54.	Mubarakpur	1	2	–	1	–	2
55.	Kalbakrie	–	1	–	1	–	–
56.	Shahadpur	2	3	–	–	–	–
57.	Sarayan	–	1	5	6	–	–
58.	Gaur I	–	2.5	–	5	–	–
59.	Gaur II	–	1	–	2	–	–
60.	Bhoganipur	5	1	5	1	–	–
61.	Pukhrayan	–	–	–	–	–	–
62.	Akohari	–	1	–	5	–	–
63.	Dixityankapoor	–	2	–	–	–	–
64.	Kishorepur I	–	5	–	–	–	–
65.	Kishorepur II	–	–	–	–	–	–
66.	Madanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–
67.	Andwan	–	–	–	–	–	–
68.	Meenapur	–	–	–	–	–	–
69.	Baraur	–	–	–	–	–	–
70.	Bhamrolighat	–	–	–	–	–	–
71.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
72.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
73.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
74.	Nagina I	–	–	–	–	–	–

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	5	12	10	10	–	–	30	46
–	–	4	15	–	–	–	–	7	19
–	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	6	15
–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	5	15	–	–	–	–	7	18
–	–	–	–	17	18	–	–	22	25
–	–	–	–	19	23	–	–	19	30.5
–	–	–	–	14	21	–	–	14	24
–	–	–	–	19	23	–	–	29	25
–	–	–	–	19	22	–	–	19	22
–	–	–	–	11	12	–	–	11	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	42	90	–	–	42	95
–	–	–	–	35	23	–	–	35	23
–	–	–	–	5	23	–	–	5	23
–	–	10	20	25	55	–	–	35	75
–	–	–	–	15	22	–	–	15	22
–	–	–	–	15	17	–	–	15	17
–	–	–	–	12	15	–	–	12	15
–	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	10	12
–	–	–	–	25	20	–	–	25	20
–	–	–	–	30	38	–	–	30	38
–	–	–	–	30	35	–	–	30	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75.	Nagina II	–	–	–	–	–	–
76.	Sahason	.7	1.7	.4	1.36	–	–
77.	Daweriya	1.3	1.7	.8	2.1	–	–
78.	Sultanpur	.8	1.3	.5	1.6	–	–
79.	Enarapur	4	8	–	1	–	–
80.	Kesaikapoor	7	9	–	2	–	–
81.	Barchanpur	–	4	–	1	–	–
82.	Bajahi	5	10	–	1	–	–
83.	Devapur	6	11	–	2	–	–
84.	Jaitwardah	–	.5	–	2	–	–
85,	Lojhara	2.5	3.5	1.25	2.25	–	–
86.	S. M. Patti	40	40.5	1	3	–	1
87.	Pahauti	2.5	5	–	2	1	1
88.	Etawan	–	10	–	–	–	–
89.	Wangawan	–	8	–	–	–	–
90.	Pamaoli	4	4	–	2	–	–
91.	Mathiya	1	10	–	–	–	–
92.	Bharahari	.5	2	.5	2	–	–
93.	Khalidpurkhurd	.5	2	.5	2	–	2
94.	Shahidgaon	–	6.25	–	1.25	–	–
95.	Kadirabad	–	6.8	–	.6	–	3.1
96.	Palia	5	8	–	1	–	–
97.	Poora	–	–	.3	.5	–	–
98.	Machhila	3	8	1	1	4	5
99.	Bangawan	1	6	.52	–	–	–
100.	Parekhpur	30	40	3	8	4	5

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	–	–	25	40	–	–	25	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	2.43
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	3.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	2.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.30	5.30
–	–	–	–	7	13.25	–	–	48	57.30
–	–	–	–	8	10	–	–	11.5	18
–	–	–	6.5	–	6.5	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	2	12
–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	10
–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	16
–	–	2	3.5	–	–	1	5	4	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	.5	4	1.5	10
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8.75	–	18.25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	27.5
–	–	–	–	–	–	12	34	17	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	.5
–	–	–	–	4	4	2	5.5	14	23.5
–	–	–	–	1	4	–	10.5	2.52	20.5
–	–	–	–	20	15	54	50	111	118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
101.	Nagripur	8	10	8	10	8	5
102.	Sarayan	5	6	1	4.5	–	–
103.	Daulatpur	2	3	–	5	–	3
	Total	222.8	482.75	59.77	325.16	126	319.1

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	8	–	–	5	6	23	40	52	79
–	14	–	–	2	2	13	20	21	46.5
–	–	–	–	–	–	28.5	24.5	30.5	35.5
13	42	244	402	519	744.75	197.0	366.25	1,400.12	2,678.98

APPENDIX

TABLE

Utilisation O

Year 1959-6

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Wheat 59—60 Acre	Wheat 59—60 Qty. Mds.	Wheat 60—61 Acre	Wheat 60—61 Qty. Mds.	Paddy 59—60 Acre	Paddy 59—60 Qty. Mds.	Paddy 60—61 Acre	Paddy 60—61 Qty. Mds.	Pulses 59—60 Acre	Pulses 59—60 Qty. Mds.	Pulses 60—61 Acre	Pulses 60—61 Qty. Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Kamelpur	58	29	60	32	23	9	30	12	–	–	–	
2.	Chandre	–	–	33.32	15	–	–	9.60	4	–	–	–	
3.	Ladanpur	59.54	20	62.16	29	4	1.50	6.32	3	–	–	–	
4.	Lohara	–	–	5.80	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5.	Mohiddinpur	–	–	15,80	10	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	
6.	,, –2	10	4.50	16.50	10	11	5	9.50	10	–	–	–	
7.	,, –3	15	5	8.56	19	6	2.56	7	3	–	–	–	
8.	,, –4	10	1	16	1.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9.	,, –5	5	2	6	2.50	1	0.45	2	1	–	–	–	
10.	Mukarampur	25	11.10	33	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
11.	Chuchela	14.6	8	17	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
12.	Kaural	17.80	10	16	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
13.	Tandra	20	12	23	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
14.	Peepli	22	13	30	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1[illegible]
15.	Kapasua	37	45	42	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
16.	Canora	70	54	75	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
17.	Karaundi I	–	–	80	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	
18.	,, II	22	121	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
19.	Barkhera	9	6	8.2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2.[illegible]

– A

– 4

Improved Seeds

60-61

Sugarcane				Cotton				Others				Total			
59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61	
Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre.	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
35	1260	50	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	1.298	140	1,644
–	–	11.64	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54.56	439
20.24	744	25	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83.88	765.50	93.48	932
–	–	3.32	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.12	138
1.50	30	7	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.50	30	24.80	211
3	108	13	432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	117	39	452
7	256	11	39.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	263.56	37	50.62
–	–	42	7.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	58	9
–	–	4	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	110.45	12	147.50
–	–	10	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	11.10	43	314
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.6	8	17	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.80	10	16	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	12	23	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.50	17	.50	1	36.50	30	43.50	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	5.50	–	–	54	50.50	42	47
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	54	75	57
9	285	20	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	285	108	169
–	–	3	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	121	17	133
–	–	6	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	17.2	249.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
20.	Jeerkie	7.5	5	15	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
21.	Gajarpur	–	-	4.50	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.50	
22.	Khadgujar	3	2.	6	3.30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
23.	Dariyapur	5	3	6.50	4	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	
24.	Melkata	4	2.20	6	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	
25.	Banslie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
26.	Hoshangpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
27.	Dhakka	45	25	50	36	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	
28.	Tuklabad	10	60	6	60	–	–	–	–	1	8	1	
29.	Ashavar	–	–	3	1.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	–	–	6	2.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
31.	Machharia	–	–	6	2.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3.5
32.	Singhpur I	19	11.25	20	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
33.	Singhpur II	23	14	20	12	3	1.75	–	–	–	–	4	2.7
34.	Madalapali	30	20	32	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
35.	Dariyapur	15	17	20	20	3	2	2	–	–	–	9	4.2
36.	Kisolie	40	24	32	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
37.	Chattan	15	9	21	15	3	1.50	–	–	–	–	1	0.4
38.	Bhawan	18	1.32	20	12	4	2	–	–	–	–	4	1.4
39.	Gangwar	–	–	45	34	–	–	26.50	12	–	–	–	
40.	Banskakalan	–	–	25	18.30	–	–	15	6.30	–	–	–	
41.	Burawali	–	–	25	18.30	–	–	13.50	6	–	–	–	
42.	Hakampur	–	–	16.50	12.20	–	–	10	4.20	–	–	–	
43.	Piploti	–	–	33.50	25	–	–	30	35	–	–	–	
44.	Guretha	7	2	10	2	6	2	8	2	–	–	–	
45.	Haranpur	4	0.50	5	1	5	2	6	2	–	–	–	

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	250	12	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.5	255	33	415
–	–	12	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.2	249.20
2	100	4	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	102	10	163.30
2	73	3	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	76	11.50	155
4	160	6	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	162.20	14	245
–	–	–	–	1.50	.33	–	–	29.50	15	7	.75	31	15.33	7	,75
–	–	4	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	27	58	165
4	1,620	6	3,570	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1,688	13	3,538
–	–	3	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	151.10
–	–	2	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	102.20
–	–	5	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	255.70
9	2,70	10	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	13.95	30	252
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	.25	–	–	27	16	24	14.7
10	230	10	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	250	42	262
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	–	–	19	45	29	24.20
–	–	10	240	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	48	25	42	252
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	10.50	33	19.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	.16	–	–	26	3.48	24	13.4
–	–	25	750	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1.12	–	–	106.50	797.12
–	–	16,50	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1.20	–	–	66.50	525.80
–	–	25	750	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.50	1	–	–	70	775.30
–	–	58	1,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.50	2	–	–	138.50	1,782
–	–	16.50	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	86	561
10	400	15	810	–	–	–	–	5	25	10	1	28	469	43	815
7	440	10	540	—	—	–	–	6	1	7	1	22	43.50	28	544

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
46.	Dadiyal	5	1	10	2	8	2	4	1	–	–	–	-
47.	Gohavar	2	0.50	2	20	5	0.6	–	–	–	–	5	0.25
48.	Faizpur	0.25	0.50	1	1	17	1.50	17	2	0.50	2	–	-
49.	Datiyana I	12	13	12	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
50.	,, II	9	10	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
51.	Beebrakhurd	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	-
52.	Dwejnagar	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	0.50	–	–	–	-
53.	Mubarakpur	1	1	2	1	0.50	0.25	2	0.50	–	–	–	-
54.	Kalbakrie	–	–	24	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
55.	Shahadpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
56.	Sarayan	3	2.24	6	6	4	32	1	0.4	–	–	..	-
57.	Gaur I	9	9	12	12	12.5	2.20	13	2.24	–	–	–	-
58.	,, II	5	5	10	10	1	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	-
59.	Bhoganipur	–	–	10	8.15	–	–	2	0.16	–	–	4	4
60.	Pukhrayan	4.5	4.20	8	8	–	–	3	0.24	–	–	5	5
61.	Akahari	2	2	2. 5	2.20	3	18	5	0.20	1	1	3	7
62.	Dixityankapor	6	6	8.5	8.20	4	1	6.5	1.25	17	17	19	19
63.	Kishorepur I	–	–	7.5	7.20	–	–	5	1	–	–	11	18
64.	,, II	15	15	12.5	12.20	11.5	2.35	7.5	1.35	22.5	22.5	22	22
65.	Madanpur	–	–	16½	16.20	–	–	2.5	.25	–	–	13	13
66.	Andwan	36	36	39	39	20	5	25	6.10	36	36	32	32
67.	Meenapur	32	32	38	38	12	3	17	10	44	44	41	41
68.	Barora	12	12	16	16	5	1.50	7	1.30	19	19	22	22
69.	Bahmrellghat	5	5	7½	7.20	–	–	–	–	5	6	10	10
70.	,, II	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
71.	,, III	7.5	7,5	8	8	–	–	–	–	8	8	5	5

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	600	30	702	—	—	-	-	30	3	6	1	54	606	50	706
4	200	4	200	—	—	-	-		-	—	—	11	200.11	11	201.5
8	400	8	400	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	25.75	402.02	26	403
10	600	10	600	—	—	-	-	--	-	—	—	22	613	22	613
3	195	6	330	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	12	205	14	338
-	-	4	100	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	2	1	4	120
-	-	2	60	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	-	-	4.50	61.50
.50	20	4	120	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	2	21.25	8	121.50
-	-	3	118	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	-	-	27	130
-	-														
-	-	—	—	—	—	.5	.4	-	-	—	—	7	34.24	7.5	6.25
-	-	—	—	.5	.4	1¼	.10	-	-	—	—	22	11.24	26¼	14.34
-	-	—	—	—	—	1¼	.14	-	-	—	—	6	5.8	11¼	10.10
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	-	-	16	12.31
-	-	—	—	1	.5	½	.4	-	-	—	—	5	4.28	16½	13.28
-	-	—	—	—	—	1	8	-	-	—	—	6	3.18	14	5.08
-	-	—	—	5	1.20	7	1.16	-	-	—	—	32	25.20	41	30.21
-	-	—	—	—	—	14	2.32	-	-	—	—	—	—	39½	29.12
-	-	—	—	5	1	10	2	-	-	—	—	54	41.15	52	38.15
-	-	—	—	—	—	8	1.24	-	-	—	—	—	—	40	31.04
-	-	—	—	—	—	16½	3.12	-	-	—	—	92	77	112½	80.22
-	-	—	—	15	3	20	4	-	-	—	—	103	82	116	87.10
-	-	—	—	8	1.24	13	2.24	-	-	—	—	44	33.34	58	42.14
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	11	11	17½	17.20
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	15.5	15.5	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
72.	,, IV	5	5	6	6	–	–	–	–	5	5	6½	6.20
73.	,, V	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	6	6	5	5
74.	Nagina I	20	20	30	30	–	–	–	–	5	5	2½	2.20
75.	Nagina II	10	10	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2½	2.20
76.	Sahason	.40	.60	1.35	1	.70	.35	3.34	2.10	.90	1.12	10	12.50
77.	Devaria	.83	1.24	2.14	3.21	1.32	.66	3.40	2	1.40	1.77	8	10
78.	Sultanpur	.50	:75	1.60	2.40	.82	.42	2.64	1.65	.50	.62	6	7.50
79.	Sanorapur	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2.20	–	–	–	–
80.	Kesaikapoor	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	1.5	1
81.	Barchanpur	–	–	2.5	1	–	–	7	2	–	–	3	2
82.	Bajahi	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–
83.	Devapur	–	–	2.5	1	–	–	7	2	–	–	1.5	1
84.	Jaitwards	–	–	6	5	–	–	1.67	2	–	–	1	2
85.	Lojhara	1.25	.13	2.5	1.14	2.5	1.20	3.5	2.4	–	–	–	–
86.	S. M. Patti	8	6	16.25	14.10	3	2	6	3.50	2	1	7.5	5
87.	Pahavli	1.5	1	5	3	3	1	10	3	4	2	10	5
88.	Etawan	–	–	6	6	–	–	10	4	–	–	3	6
89.	Wangawan	2	2	2	1.8	2	1.24	13	17.8	–	–	–	–
90.	Pamouly	–	–	6	4.16	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	–
91.	Mathiya	–	–	3.25	3.10	1	16	10	4	–	–	1	1.25
92.	Bharahari	–	–	2	1.20	–	–	1	.30	–	–	1	.25
93.	Khubpurkurd	–	–	2	1.20	–	–	2	1.20	–	–	1	.25
94.	Shahidgaon	–	–	.5	.20	–	–	2	2	–	–	1.5	3
95.	Kadirabad	–	–	–									
96.	Pallia	–	–	.25	.10	–	–	2	2.5	–	–	–	–
97.	Poora	.5	.12	.25	.10	.3	.10	1	.1	.6	.20	–	–

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	10	10	12½	12.20
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	21	21	20	20
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	25	25	32	32.20
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	10	10	22	22.20
-	-	—	—	—	—	1.30	.13	.90	1.35	1.30	.70	2.90	3.45	17.29	16.43
-	-	—	—	—	—	1.30	.13	.90	1.35	14.30	20.20	4.45	5.2	26.14	35.54
-	-	—	—	—	—	1.30	.13	.44	.66	2.70	3.35	2.26	2.45	14.24	15.03
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	3	2	—	—	11	4.20
-	-	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	3	2.5	—	—	11.51	5.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	17.5	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	11	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	21	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20.50	-	-	22.67	29.50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	10	15	16	5.25	12.10	7.5	13.18
-	-	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	13.75	83
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	4	25	11
-	-	3	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	112
1	32	2	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35.24	17	82.16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8.16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	.5	1	16	14.49	8.40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	5	2.65
		-	-	-	-	.75	.10	-	-	—	—	—	—	3.85	5.30
-	-	-	-												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	2.25	2.15
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	.14	.42	.41	1.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
98.	Machila	3	2	2	1	25	20	13	3	5	2.5	3	1.5
99.	Bangawan	6	3	1.5	1	11	5	2	.75	2.75	2.25	1	1
100.	Parekhapur	8	4	3	1	40	14	30	5	22	11	20	6
101.	Nagripur	16	6	6.5	5	15	5	4	1	14	7	12	8
102.	Sarayan	8	3	2,5	2	15	7.5	10	4	–	–	3	4
103.	Daulatpur	8	4	10	5	4	2	5	3	2.5	2	5	3.5
	Total	912,67	783.65	1,413.63	1,056.66	301.14	220.26	476.47	206.13	227.65	212.96	381.00	345.80

15	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	37	26.5	22	7.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	1	1	21.75	11.75	5.5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2.5	2	1	75	31.5	55	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	5	5	65	27	27.5	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2.5	10	10	21	13	25.5	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	15.5	9	23	13.5
169.24	8,004.56	535.96	19,384.70	30.00	7.61	97.95	25.25	156.74	125.77	160.54	106.82	1,813.78	9,129.99	3,027.46	20,875.55

APPENDIX

TABLE

Utilisation Of

Sr. No.	Name of the Society.	Green Manure 59-60 Ac. re.	Green Manure 59-60 Qty.	Green Manure 60-61 Ac.	Green Manure 60-61 Qty. Mds.	Compost 59-60 Ac.	Compost 59-60 Qty. Mds.	Compost 60-61 Ac.	Compost 60-61 Qty. Mds.	Bone Manure 59-60 Ac.	Bone Manure 59-60 Qty. Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kamelpur	–	–	–	–	93	6,000	110	8,000	50	32
2.	Chandra	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	2,000	–	–
3.	Ladanpur	–	–	–	–	80	6,000	185	8,000	–	–
4.	Lohara	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	600	–	–
5.	Mohiddinpur	–	–	–	–	40	2,750	40	4,000	–	–
6.	,, II	–	–	–	–	29	3,250	30	4,000	–	–
7.	,, III	–	–	–	–	352	390	45	3,500	–	–
8.	,, IV	–	–	–	–	10	1,000	15	1,500	–	–
9,	,, V	–	–	–	–	12	1,000	18	1,750	3	5
10.	Mikarampur	–	–	–	–	30	6,500	50	5,000	–	–
11.	Chuchela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Kaural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Tendra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14.	Peepli	5	3	4	2	22	2,490	22	2,490	–	–
15.	Kapasua	5	4	5	4	25	1,500	25	1,500	–	–
16.	Ganora	20	10	20	10	30	1,500	30	1,500	–	–
17.	Kararundi I	–	–	84	22	70	1,000	103	1,200	–	–
18.	Karaundi II	–	–	–	–	12	1,600	21	2,725	–	–
19.	Barkhera	–	–	3	15	4	500	8	1,200	–	–
20.	Jeerkie	–	–	2	30	16	2,000	38	4,880	–	–
21.	Gajarpur	–	–	2	15	11	1,440	12	1,750	–	–

-B

-5

Manure And Fertitilisers

Oil Cake		: Fertilisers				: Mixture				: Total			
60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61	
Ac.	Qty. Mds.	Ac.	Qty. Mds.	Ac.	Qty. Mds.	Ac.	Qty. Mds.	Ac.	Qty. Mds.	Ac.	Qty. Mds.	Ac.	Qty. Mds.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
85	65	–	–	–	–	50	30	80	60	193	6,062	275	8,125
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	200
10	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	60	195	820
20	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	75
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	275	40	400
2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	325	32	410
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	239	45	350
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	100	15	150
3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	105	21	180
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	650	50	500
–	–	7	4	7	5	5	2	6	3	12	6	13	8
–	–	7	4	8	5	5	2	6	3	12	6	14	8
–	–	4	3	8	6	–	–	–	–	4	3	8	6
–	–	24	51	24	51	44	34	44	17	95	2,578	94	2,560
–	–	20	21	20	21	70	43	70	43	120	1,568	120	1,568
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	15	12	65	1,522	65	1,522
–	–	–	–	–	–	70	8	17	24	140	1,008	204	3,424
–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	4	24	20	1,608	25	2,749
–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	7.20	2	20	11.5	507.20	13	1,370
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	10	6	26	32	2,010	46	5,206
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5	3	15	26	1,445	17	1,915

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Khadgujar	–	–	–	–	16	2,400	28	4,200	–	–
23.	Dariyapur	–	–	–	–	7	720	12	1,200	–	–
24.	Malkata	–	–	–	–	28	4,200	33	5,000	–	–
25.	Banslie	–	–	–	–						
26.	Hoshangpur	–	–	–	–	4	400	10	500	15	12
27,	Dhakka	5	3	8	5	1	1,500	13	1,700	–	–
28.	Tuklabad	4	24	4	4	5	900	5	900	–	–
29.	Ashawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5,500	–	–
30.	Alikalyanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6,000	–	–
31.	Machheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	1,272	–	–
32.	Singhpur I	2	20	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	Singhpur II	5	15	10	1.21	–	–	–	–	–	–
34.	Madalafatehpur	3	10	10	.33	–	–	–	–	–	–
35,	Dariyapur	4	25	6	,30	–	–	–	–	–	–
36.	Kisolie	–	–	1	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
37.	Chattan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38,	Bhawan	1	5	2	.25	–	–	–	–	–	–
39.	Gangwar I	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	996	–	–
40.	Gangwar II	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	600	–	–
41.	Banskskalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	480	–	–
42.	Burawali	–	–	–	–	–	–	31.5	520	–	–
43,	Hakampur	–	–	–	–	–	–	32.5	628	–	–
44.	Piploti	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.5	1,440	–	–
45.	Guretha	11	10	28	3	28	3,000	49	1,200	–	–
46.	Karanpur	8	5	10	1.10	18	2,000	29	508	–	–

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	35	90	51	162	–	–	–	–	51	2,490	79	4,362
–	–	15	30	22	45	–	–	–	–	22	750	34	1,245
–	–	41	124	54	170	–	–	–	–	69	4,324	87	5,170
30	20	3	7	8	10	–	–	–	–	22	419	48	530
–	–	13	10	16	12	–	–	–	–	19	1,810	37	2,012
–	–	8	5	12	7.5	–	–	–	–	17	2,505	–	–
–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	10	10	–	–	41	5,526
–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	25	50	–	–	55	6,065
26	25	–	–	20	28	–	–	29	552	–	–	115	1,877
–	–	9	6	20	10	–	–	–	–	11	26	25	11
–	–	10	8	24	10	–	–	–	–	15	23	34	11.21
–	–	10	8	12	12	–	–	–	–	13	18	22	12.33
–	–	15	15	20	40	–	–	–	–	19	40	26	40.30
–	–	2	.24	10	3	–	–	–	–	2	24	11	3.5
–	–	10	6	20	120	–	–	–	–	10	6	20	120
–	–	5	1.20	10	3	–	–	–	–	6	1.25	12	3.25
–	–	–	–	51.5	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	106.5	1,026
–	–	–	–	69	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	650
–	–	–	–	15	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	661
–	–	–	–	13.5	161	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	681
–	–	–	–	16.5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	644
–	–	–	–	58	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	138.5	1,463
–	–	28	12	64	226	–	–	–	–	67	4,012	141	1,429
–	–	–	–	22	41	–	–	–	–	26	2,500	61	550.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
47.	Dadiyal	5	2	10	4	20	4,800	33	802	-	-
48.	Gohavar	-	-	-	-	4	400	5	500	-	-
49,	Faizpur	-	-	-	-	5	500	6	600	-	-
50.	Datiyana I	-	-	-	-	10	3,000	17	5,000	-	-
51.	Datiyana II	-	-	-	-	6	2,000	6	2,000	1	10
52.	Beebrakhurd	1	10	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Dwejnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54.	Mubarakpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55.	Kalbakrie	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	700	-	-
56,	Shahadpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57.	Sarayan	2	2	5	5	14	2,000	11	2,800	-	-
58,	Gour I	7	7	10	10	-	-	37.5	4,800	-	-
59,	Gour II	2	4	3	6	12.5	1,600	33	4,159	-	-
60.	Bhoganipur	-	-	10	10	-	-	5	640	-	-
61.	Pukhrayan	-	-	8	8	22	2,400	16	2,400	-	-
62,	Akohari	-	-	2	2	10	2,400	15.5	3,040	-	-
63.	Dixityankapur	-	-	2	2	-	-	13.5	2,160	-	-
64.	Kishorepur II	-	-	12,5	22.30	25	3,200	28	3,584	-	-
65,	,, I	-	-	2	4	23	4,320	40	4,160	-	-
66.	Madanpur	-	-	1.5	2.10	-	-	23.5	2,560	-	-
67.	Andwan	1	2	1.5	3	30	4,016	33	4,160	-	-
68.	Meenapur	1	2	2	4	38	4,800	45	2,560	-	-
69.	Baroar	-	-	-	-	15	1,920	23	2,944	-	-
70.	Bahmrolighat	-	-	-	-	10	1,050	16	1,850	-	-
71.	,, 2.	6	32	-	-	11	1,100	-	-	-	-

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	25	5,000	51	1,206
–	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	60	60	34	430	65	560
–	–	44	35	48	40	9	4	21	10	58	539	75	650
17	200	3	50	5	75	17	13	32	25	30	3,063	69	5,300
6	50	20	30	20	30	–	–	4	6	27	2,040	36	2,086
–	–	8	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	9	14	5	14
–	–	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	4	2
–	–	–	–	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	705
–													
–	–	–	–	5.5	3.20	–	–	–	–	16	2,002	21.5	2,808.20
–	–	9	4.20	5	2.20	–	–	–	–	16	11.20	52.5	4,812.20
–	–	–	–	1.5	1	–	–	–	–	14.5	1,604	37.5	4,166
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	650
–	–	–	–	2	1.5	–	–	–	–	22	2,400	26	2,409.5
–	–	–	–	4	1.20	–	–	–	–	10	2,400	21.5	3,043.20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.5	2,162
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	3,200	40.5	3,606.30
–	–	–	–	2	4.10	–	–	–	–	23	4,320	44	4,168.10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	2,562.10
–	–	10	10	20	40	–	–	–	–	41	4,028	54.5	4,203
–	–	–	–	5	10	–	–	–	–	39	4,802	52	5,808
–	–	4	4	8	8	–	–	–	–	19	1,924	31	2,952
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1,050	16	1,850
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	1,101.32	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
72.	,, 3.	–	–	–	–	12.5	1,800	7.5	1,820	–	–
73.	,, 4.	–	–	–	–	12.5	18	15	1,560	–	–
74.	,, 5.	–	–	–	–	14	1,600	30	2,600	–	–
75.	Nagina I	–	–	–	–	7	7,080	12.5	1,300	–	–
76.	Negina II	–	–	–	–	1	7,080	12.5	1,300	–	–
77.	Sahason	2	2	3.35	3.35	–	–	–	–	–	–
78.	Devaria	1	1	6.85	6.85	–	–	–	–	–	–
79.	Sultanpur	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
80.	Sanorapur	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81.	Kesaikapoor	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
82.	Barchanpur	–	–	11	–	–	–	..	–	–	–
83.	Bajahi	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
84.	Devapur	3	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
85.	Jaitwardah	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
86.	Lojhara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
87.	S. M. Patti	3	20	8	4	–	–	–	–	2	1
88.	Pahauti	5	4	9	3	–	–	–	–	5	6
89.	Etawan	–	–	2	8.2 (Srs.)	–	–	.5	1,200	–	–
90.	Wangawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
91.	Parrouly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
92.	Mathiya	–	–	.25	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
93.	Bharahari	–	–	–	–	10	2,000	12	3,000	–	–
94.	Khalipakurd	–	–	–	–	7	1,500	10	2,500	–	–
95.	Kadirabad	–	–	–	–	4	350	–	–	–	–
96.	Shahidgaon	–	–	.5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	1,800	7.5	1,820
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	1,800	15	1,560
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1,600	30	2,600
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7,060	12.5	1,300
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7,080	12.5	1,300
–	–	9.70	9.70	33.35	33.35	–	–	–	–	11.70	11.70	36.35	36.35
–	–	12	12	37.65	37.65	–	–	–	–	13	13	44.50	44.50
–	–	7.80	7.80	23	23	–	–	–	–	7.80	7.80	25	25
–	–	18	13	36	26	–	–	–	–	18	13	46	26
–	–	22	17	44	34	–	–	–	–	22	17	56	34
–	–	16	12	32	24	–	–	–	–	16	12	43	24
–	–	18	13	36	26	–	–	–	–	18	13	51	26
–	–	23	18	46	36	–	–	–	–	26	18	61	36
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
–	–	6.25	6.10	10	10	–	–	–	–	6.25	6.10	10	10
7	5	6	10	10	5	–	–	–	–	11	31	25	14
7	5	12	5	18	8	–	–	–	–	22	15	34	16
–	–	–	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	1,205.8
10	9	–	–	10	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	21	14
8	8	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10
14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.25	14.5
–	–	3	4	7	10	–	–	–	–	13	2,004	18	370
–	–	4	5	8	12	–	–	–	–	11	1,505	18	2,512
–	–	14	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	355.5	–	–
.5	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
97,	Palia	1.25	2.5	1.5	3	12	1,000	5	1,500	24	22
98.	Poora	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
99.	Machila	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100.	Bangawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8
101.	Parekhpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
102.	Nagripur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	30
103.	Sarayan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
104.	Daulatpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	5
	Total	113,25	224.5	371.95	104.49	966.05	11373	1,769,05	1,32,123	134.05	136

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
9.25	1	15	10	3	8	–	–	–	–	52.25	307	18.75	1,542
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	20	5	5	20	20	–	–	–	–	13	11	34	40
10	15	3	2.20	10	10	–	–	–	–	3	2.20	20	25
25	37.5	10	10	9	9	–	–	–	–	30	40	34	46.5
10	20	5	2.5	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	20	36
10	20	5	5	7.5	10	–	–	–	–	7.5	26	17.5	30
5	5	6	3	10	5	–	–	–	–	6	3	15	10
328.75	571.05	616.85	749.44	1,296	2,084.17	332.05	179.20	438	962	2,162.60	1,03,018.14	4,204.20	1,46,981.66

APPENDIX

TABLE

Irrigation Under

Year

Sr. No. :	Name of the Society :	Canal ;			Tanks ;			Well	
		No.	Acre	Exp. (Rs)	No.	Ac.	Exp. (Rs)	No	Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kamelpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Chandra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Ladanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Lohara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Mohiddinpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	32
7.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	33
8.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	58.67
9.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Mukarampur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Chuchola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Kaural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Tandre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14.	Peepli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Kapasua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Ganora	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Karaundi I	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Karaundi II	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Barkhera	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Jeerkie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21.	Gajarpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22.	Khadgujar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– B

– 6

The Programme

1960-61

Exp. (Rs.)	Persian wheel: No.	Acre	Exp. (Rs.)	Tube well & Pumping Sets: No.	Acre	Exp. (Rs.)	Total: No.	Acre	Exp. (Rs.)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
–	9	60	—	1	100	4,231	10	160	4231
–	–	–							
–	8	100	9,600	1	41	–	9	141	9,600
–	–	–	–	1	100	3,000	1	100	3,000
2,400	–	–	–	1	–	3,000	3	32	5,400
4,800	–	–	–	1	15	3,000	5	48	7,800
3,600	–	–	–	1	16.6	3,000	4	75.27	6,600
–	4	100	4,800	–	–	–	4	100	4,800
–	1	12	1,200	–	–	–	1	12	1,200
–	–	–	–	1	81	3,000	1	81	3,000
–	–	–	–	–	67.72	–	—	67.72	—
–	2	56	2,400	–	—	–	2	56	2,400
–	2	20	2,500	–	30	–	2	50	2,500
–	2	30	2,400	1	43	5,700	3	73	8,100
–	–	–	–	2	106	6,020	2	106	6,020
–	4	100	6,000	1	46.5	–	.5	146.5	6,000
–	2	16	1,600	–	–	–	2	16	1,600
–	3	44	2,400	–	–	–	3	44	2,400
–	4	32	3,200	–	–	–	4	32	3,200
–	4	20	3,200	–	–	–	4	20	3,200
–	2	29	2,000	–	–	–	2	29	2,000
–	–	–	–	1	30	3,000	1	30	3,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Dariyapur	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
24.	Malkata	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25.	Banslie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Hoshangpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.	Dhakka	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	Tuklabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29.	Ashawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Machharia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32.	Singhpur I	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	Singhpur II	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34.	Madalafatehpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35.	Dariyapur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36.	Kisolie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37.	Chattan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38.	Bhawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39.	Gangwar I	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40.	Gangwar II	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41.	Banskakalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42.	Burawali	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43.	Hakampur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44.	Piplouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45.	Guretha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46.	Karanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
47.	Dadiyal	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6
48.	Gohavar	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20
					–	–	–	–	–

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
–	–	–	–	1	28	3,000	1	28	3,000
–	–	–	–	1	30	3,000	1	30	3,000
–	–	–	–	1	30	3,000	1	30	3,000
–	3	25	4,500	1	50	4,000	4	75	8,500
–	4	30	5,600	–	–	–	4	30	5,600
–	4	93.78	4,800	–	–	–	4	93.78	4,800
–	2	60.85	2,800	–	–	–	2	60.85	2,800
–	1	–	1,200	3	146.15	9,000	4	146.15	10,200
–	4	35.39	5,600	–	—	–	4	43.39	5,600
–	3	47.98	4,200	–	–	–	3	47.98	4,200
–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
–	2	30	2,800	–	–	–	2	30	2,800
–	1	8	1,200	–	–	–	1	8	1,200
–	–	–	–	1	44	2,500	1	44	2,500
–	2	36.5	2,750	–	—	–	2	36.5	2,750
–	–	–	–	1	70	8,500	1	70	8,500
–	4	87.5	6,000	–	–	–	4	87.5	6,000
–	2	23	3,000	–	–	–	2	23	3,000
–	1	16	1,500	–	–	–	1	16	1,500
–	1	27	1,800	–	–	–	1	27	1,800
1,200	1	15	1,000	2	100	3,800	4	122	6,000
300	4	39	3,200	–	–	–	7	45	3,500
2,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	2,400
–	–	–	–	1	17	14,000	1	17	14,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49.	Faizpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50.	Datiyana I	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
51.	Datiyana II	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
52.	Beebrakhurd	–	40	500	–	–	–	–	–
53.	Dwejnagar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54.	Mubarakpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55.	Kalbakrie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56.	Shahadpur	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–
57.	Sarayan	–	30	330	–	–	–	–	–
58.	Gaur I	–	78	880	–	–	–	–	–
59.	Gaur II	–	30	325	–	–	–	–	–
60.	Bhoganipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
61.	Pukhrayan	–	20	220	–	–	–	–	–
62.	Akohari	–	17	305	–	–	–	–	–
63.	Dixityankapoor	–	33.15	716	–	–	–	–	–
64.	Kishorepur I	–	80	1,170	–	–	–	–	–
65.	Kishorepur II	–	50	896	–	–	–	–	–
66.	Madanpur	–	47.5	665	–	–	–	–	–
67.	Andwan	–	110	2,025	–	–	–	–	–
68.	Meenapur	–	122	1,420	–	–	–	–	–
69.	Barora	–	–	55	600	–	–	–	–
70.	Bhamrolighat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
72.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74.	Nagina I	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
–	–	–	–	1	70	8,500	1	70	8,500
3,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3,500
1,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	500
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500
–	–	–	–	1	40	5,000	1	40	5,000
–	–	–	–	1	40	–	1	40	–
–	–	–	–	1	31	–	1	31	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	30	330
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	78	880
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	30	325
1,000	–	–	–	—	—	–	1	10	1,000
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	20	200
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	17	305
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	33.5	716
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	1,170
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	50	896
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	47.5	665
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	110	2,025
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	122	1,420
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	55	600
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	—
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	—
–	–	–	–	—	—	–			
							–	—	—
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	—
–	–	–	–	—	—	–			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
75.	Nagina II	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76.	Sahason	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
77.	Deveriya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
78.	Sultanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
79.	Enarapur	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
80.	Kesaikapoor	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5
81.	Barchanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
82.	Bajahi	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8
83.	Devapur	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
84.	Jaitwardah	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	33.67
85.	Lojhara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
86.	S. M. Patti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
87.	Pahavli	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10
88.	Etawan	–	–	–	–				
89.	Wangawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10
90.	Pamaouly	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10
91.	Mathiya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
92.	Bharahari	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	40
93.	Khalidpurkhurd	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	40
94.	Shahidgaon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95.	Kadirabad	–	–	–	–	–			
96.	Palia	–	–	–	1	25	200	2	10
97.	Poora	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
98.	Machhila	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
99.	Bangawan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
100.	Parekhpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	—
–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1,000
2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2,000
–	–	–	–						
2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	2,000
1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1,000
2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	33.67	2,000
–	1	5	500	–	–	–	2	5	500
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
400	–	–	–	1	20	4,000	3	30	4,400
400	1	15	400	–	–	–	3	25	800
100	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	100
–	–	–	–	1	50	4,000	1	50	4,000
500	1	12	400	–	–	–	5	52	900
1,560	1	4	400	–	–	–	5	44	1,960
–	1	10	300	–	–	–	1	10	300
1,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	35	1,700
1,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	1,500
500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	500
500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	500
500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
101.	Nagripur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
102.	Sarayan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
103.	Daulatpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	773	10,052	1	25	200	54	371.34

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
–		–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—
36,160	91	1,248	95,250	30	1,442.97	10,6251	176	3860.31	2,47913

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Paddy 59—60 Acre	Paddy 59—60 Qty. Mds.	Paddy 60—61 Acre	Paddy 60—61 Qty. Mds.	Wheat 59—60 Acre	Wheat 59—60 Qty. Mds.	Wheat 60—61 Acre	Wheat 60—61 Qty. Mds.	59-6 Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kamelpur	23	212	30	600	58	627	60	1,200	59.80
2.	Chandra	–	–	9.16	110	–	–	33.35	400	–
3.	Ladanpur	6	37	6.32	76	59.80	549	61.16	746	61,96
4.	Lohara	15.48	305	–	–	356	382	5.80	87	59.96
5.	Mohindinpur	7.10	100	9	130	31	500	33	630	34
6.	-do-	8	96	9.50	140	10	70	16,50	148.00	6
7.	-do-	6	94	7.00	112	15	150	19	185	10
8.	-do-	1.50	25	2	30	16.50	150	18	175	–
9.	-do-	1,60	15	2	36	5	60	6	95	–
10.	Mukarampur	7	84	8	120	25	150	33	256	2
11.	Chuchalak	240	36	2.88	40	14.60	165	16.40	200	18.66
12.	Kaural	3.4	34	3	90	17.80	136	16	150	6.86
13.	Tandra	3	30	4.55	40	20	190	23.33	276	22.33
14.	Peepli	8	122	5	40	22	270	34	408	10
15.	Kapasua	16	325	9	150	37	385	42	425	16
16.	Ganora	26	52	26	52	70	400	76	450	42
17.	Karaundi I	8	32	3	30	15	80	12	160	21.8
18.	-do- II	7.5	44	5	70	16	150	11	140	18.5
19.	Barkhera	9	60	7	112	10.5	130	9	180	12

(113 to 116)

APPENDIX - B

TABLE - 7

Crop Pattern Of Different Co-operative Societies

Year 1959-60 60-61

Others			Pulses				Oil Seeds				Sugarcane				Vegetables & Fruits				Fodder				Others / Fibre etc.				Total			
-60	60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61		59—60		60—61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61		59-60		60-61	
Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre.	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.	Acre	Qty. Mds.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
874.24	100	2,851	13	210	30	509	–	1.25	–	–	44	13,398	83	38,250	13	13	11	44	33.38	4,400	19	3,750	24	131.28	30	300	258	19,876.77	363	47,504
–	4.8	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.64	4,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59.56	4,757
431	70.80	815	25.93	141	30.80	167	–	–	–	–	20.64	11,036	25	15,000	1.6	–	1.6	–	30	160	36.80	230	–	–	–	–	205	12,360	233.04	1,703
229	5	75.50	15.12	57	1.64	25	–	–	–	–	26.80	9,800	3.32	2,000	–	–	1.32	160	19.64	50	4.32	300	–	–	–	–	190	10,823	210	2,647.50
170	40	201	10	100	13	160	–	2	–	–	10	3,600	12	5,250	–	–	1.00	150	7	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	99	4,472	122	6,521
27	6.50	39	14.50	63	15.50	91	8	39	8	52	11	3,990	13.50	4,960	–	4	1.00	305	25	870	25.50	160	–	–	–	–	72	4,346	106	5,895
45	11.50	51	22.50	180	20.50	214	8.50	77	9	92	17	2,520	11	3,960	–	15	50	167	32.50	205	38.00	226	–	–	–	–	99	3,288	116.50	5,008
–	–	–	5	27	6	45	2	13.30	2	16	–	–	7,50	2,520	–	–	.50	70	8	46	8	56	–	–	–	–	33	261.30	44	2,912
–	–	–	8	47	10	81	7	68	9	116	3	1,100	4	4,200	–	–	.80	300	8	15	6	48	–	–	–	–	32	1,305	37.80	4,866
6	3	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2,520	10	4,200	–	–	1.00	3000	2	–	2.50	–	–	–	–	–	43	2,760	57.89	4,900
106	21.20	491	13.22	48	10.40	80	–	–	7.20	4	13.77	6,880	13.12	6,560	.70	60	3.20	400	4.98	2,300	7.80	3,800	–	–	1.28	4	68	9,559.36	83.48	11,579
82	15.83	177	16	28	20.50	85	–	2	.25	2	7	3,360	8.40	4,000	–	–	–	60	6.32	1,900	8.00	2,215	2.32	5	0.05	11	59	5,547	64.03	6,790
76	22.33	120	12.32	40.50	14.33	84	.33	1	1	1	10.32	6,000	12	7,000	–	–	1	20	13	2,710	15.45	2,812	4	24	4.79	25	86	9,070.50	100.78	10,378
63	8	50	8	38	9	84	–	–	2	7	22	6,960	20	8,400	1	20	.50	10	15	940	13	900	–	–	–	–	96	8,413	88.50	9,899
185	10	120	5	6	9	18	–	–	2	2	25	8,700	32	9,000	4	50	–	–	12	1,200	18	1,800	–	–	–	–	115	10,891	122	11,515
133	42	133	18	250	8	250	2	5	2	5	60	6,000	72	7,200	3	150	3	150	86	5,660	86	5,660	80	160	8	160	387	12,800	345	14,060
101	10.5	–	8.3	39	18.5	214	–	–	–	–	11	4,400	15	10,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	7	37	68	5,577	76.7	14,424
96.20	15.14	120	16.4	49.20	14	100	–	–	1.6	10	9	2,400	12	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	264	6	30	76	3,000	64.64	13,440
69.30	10	103	6.8	34	9	74	–	–	1.9	16	5	6,250	75	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	10.5	250	44	2,564	122.4	11,735

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20.	Jeerkie	8	54.20	7.9	75	33.7	259.20	32	400	9.8	130	23	525	26.5	145.36	26.7	185	–	–	2	15
21.	Gajarpur	6	30	9	90	5	28.25	5	60	8	29	8.14	86	9	53	9	7	–	–	1.8	10
22.	Khadgujar	10	100	9	108	12	65	13	117	34.50	23.7	2.6	70	8	46	7	51	1	6	–	–
23.	Dariyapur	2	10	2.24	13	6	80	6.40	95	9	50	7	520	3.50	35	4.16	50	16	90	18.24	109
24.	Mulkata	11	125	4	50	11	100	17	153	4	25	7	52	6	10	9	78	50	400	50	450
25.	Banslie	4	30	1	63	17	250	–	138	14	100	7	55	6	60	12	144	1	6	1	–
26.	Hoshangpur	8.76	70.50	4.56	44	11.32	123.25	12.79	164	19.21	356	14.99	264	–	1.55	–	–	2.30	14.50	1.3	7
27.	Dhakka	–	–	3	25	50	300	52	325	47.5	445	47	462	16	65	14	137	50	300	48	255
28.	Tuklabad	3	250	2	20	10	60	9	60	8	15	6	25	1	8	1	8	15	100	15	110
29.	Ashavar	3	36	5	75	18	162	20	300	11.86	195	10	207	26.74	210	28.25	367,20	11.50	117	10	150
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	7	84	5	60	24	288	20	300	13.22	121	13	134	14	138	11.50	172	–	–	–	–
31.	Machharia	4.64	56	6	92	41	492	45	675	13.48	120.20	17.50	216	46	456	40	500	–	–	–	–
32.	Singhpur I	1	18	–	–	12	157	12	240	–	–	–	–	5	76	5	80	3	17	3	20
33.	Singhpur II	3	30	3	36	23	300	20	360	11	120	10	120	13	114	10	120	1	10	1	12
34.	Madalafatehpur	8	40.20	4	30	23	328	20	400	–	–	–	–	2	20	2	30	1	20	1	24
35.	Dariyapur	2	20	–	–	16	200	13	266	3	150	1	100	5	28	9	132	1	23	1	25
36.	Kisolie	2	36	1	18	20	360	32	384	14	90	3	18	2	37	1	18	1	18	1	18
37.	Chattan	2	24	–	–	27	156	21	252	42	244	50	670	5	63	30	390	1	24	1	24
38.	Bhawan	6	48	2	36	25	240	20	240	21	262	20	300	7	125	7	140	–	–	–	–
39.	Gangwar	21	85	26½	320	29	233	45	544	–	–	–	–	10	53.30	17	155	2	11.35	3	17
40.	-do-	20	370	20	400	14	210	20	320	25.25	448.50	–	–	8	82	12	146	3	13.50	3	23
41.	Banskakia	15	90	15	180	25	150	25	300	–	–	–	–	33	152	33½	388	3	9	3½	21
42.	Burawali	8	50	13	160	33	200	25	300	–	–	–	–	21	100	22	235	6	20	2½	15
43.	Hakampur	10	60	10	120	16	100	16½	200	–	–	–	–	22	101	13½	130	2	6	4	24
44.	Piplauti	33	150	33½	400	33	200	33½	400	–	–	–	–	35	170	31½	320	6	20	6½	20
45.	Guretha	–	–	–	–	13	180	16	275	–	–	–	–	14	170	16	223	3	25	5	15

(117 to [illegible]

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	[illegible]
9.8	130	23	525	26.5	145.36	26.7	185	–	–	2	15	17	5,500	20	12,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	15	93	7,258.75	114.4	[illegible]
8	29	8.14	86	9	53	9	7	–	–	1.8	10	9	2,800	7	5,625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	37	2,940.25	41.94	[illegible]
34.50	23.7	2.6	70	8	46	7	51	1	6	–	–	12	2,500	18	11,700	–	–	–	–	28	11,200	6	18	–	–	48	290	105	14,154	127	[illegible]
9	50	7	520	3.50	35	4.16	50	16	90	18.24	109	12	8,000	13	9,100	–	–	–	–	7	4,800	6	4,200	3	28	9	66	58	12,893	59.04	[illegible]
4	25	7	52	6	10	9	78	50	400	50	450	16	6,000	16	9,600	–	–	–	–	8	500	7	24	7	80	6	43	113	7,240	116	[illegible]
14	100	7	55	6	60	12	144	1	6	1	–	10	30	12.00	5,400	–	–	–	–	7	50	19	228	3	60	12	90	62	586	63	[illegible]
19.21	356	14.99	264	–	1.55	–	–	2.30	14.50	1.3	7	20.50	12,000	8.7	11,750	1	300	–	–	10	7,000	10.36	12,200	25.25	140.50	24.38	186	98	20,506.30	87.08	[illegible]
47.5	445	47	462	16	65	14	137	50	300	48	255	20	8,000	25	5,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	9,110	189	[illegible]
8	15	6	25	1	8	1	8	15	100	15	110	5	1,680	5	2,520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	2,113	38	[illegible]
11.86	195	10	207	26.74	210	28.25	367,20	11.50	117	10	150	17.72	6,285	17	8,400	–	–	3	170	–	–	–	–	7.66	50	6.00	46	96	9,315	99,25	[illegible]
13.22	121	13	134	14	138	11.50	172	–	–	–	–	17.50	6,225	28	13,680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.37	50	6.50	50	82	6,906	84	[illegible]
13.48	120.20	17.50	216	46	456	40	500	–	–	–	–	55.82	15,750	45	34,900	–	–	2.50	150	–	–	–	–	9.37	70	9,50	50	169	11,874	165.50	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	5	76	5	80	3	17	3	20	9	3,500	12	6,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	3,768	32	[illegible]
11	120	10	120	13	114	10	120	1	10	1	12	8	5,000	10	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	–	–	63	5,584	54	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	2	20	2	30	1	20	1	24	9	2,700	8	4,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	3.208.20	35	[illegible]
3	150	1	100	5	28	9	132	1	23	1	25	7	5,000	8	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	5,471	32	[illegible]
14	90	3	18	2	37	1	18	1	18	1	18	10	6,000	2	6,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	6,541	47	[illegible]
42	244	50	670	5	63	30	390	1	24	1	24	12	4,800	15	7,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	1	12	59	5,321	118	[illegible]
21	262	20	300	7	125	7	140	–	–	–	–	7	4,000	7	4,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	4.675	56	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	10	53.30	17	155	2	11.35	3	17	16	4,155	25	9,000	–	–	12	1,370	8	534	8½	1,040	20	85	15½	242	87	5.154.25	1525	[illegible]
25.25	448.50	–	–	8	82	12	146	3	13.50	3	23	16	4,400	25	25,000	–	–	29	6,785	10	1,500	–	–	–	–	14	25	96.25	21,024	123	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	33	152	33½	388	3	9	3½	21	16	4,000	16½	6,000	–	–	6	180	5	300	5	600	34	219	34	374	132	4,920	138½	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	21	100	22	235	6	20	2½	15	16	4,000	25	9,000	–	–	1½	500	8	500	6½	400	23	105	18	210	116	4.975	113½	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	22	101	13½	130	2	6	4	24	10	2,390	16½	6,000	–	–	3½	500	4	400	3½	400	22	146	19	228	87	3,203	86½	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	35	170	31½	320	6	20	6½	20	50	12,000	58½	21,000	–	–	5	600	68	600	10	600	48	150	42	340	216	13,290	220½	[illegible]
–	–	–	–	14	170	16	223	3	25	5	15	22	6,250	30	12,600	–	–	2	500	10	900	–	–	27	365	11	105	89	7,890	44	[illegible]

(121 to 124)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
46.	Karanpur	10	60	14	127	11	130	12	150	–	–	–	–	7	72.8	10	120	2	10	–	–	16	5,500	18	700	–	–	1	35	6	160	–	–	17	145	9	65	69	6,077.8	23	327
47.	Dadiyal	–	–	6	45	11	105	13	160	–	–	–	–	11	98	15	167	–	–	–	–	13	3,200	16	5,000	–	–	1	200	10	–	–	–	27	286	12	129	72	3,689	31	345
48.	Gohavar	49.5	739	35	700	22	216	28	280	14.6	137	16	234	–	–	1	5	–	–	2	20	17.7	9,100	35	17,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.25	295	29	136	115	10,884	136	26,875
49.	Faizpur	20	370	20	400	14	210	20	320	25.25	448.50	29	785	8	82	12	146	3	13.50	3	23	16	14,400	25	25,000	–	–	–	–	10	1,500	14	2,500	–	–	–	–	96.25	21,024	123	35,174
50.	Datiyana	3	20	4	70	3	30	5	90	–	–	8	10	12	130	18	320	5.5	23	4	16	20	6,000	22	11,250	–	480	.15	60	15	2,860	15	2,660	15	45	–	–	76.5	9,588	78.51	4,476
51.	-do-	3	40	5	60	9	150	8	150	11	185	7	125	10	120	10	125	2.5	14	2	15	20	5,000	25	7,600	3	360	.5	150	4	900	8	1,260	4	60	4	20	63.5	7,729	86.05	8,305
52.	Beebrakhurd	10	150	10	180	35	400	42	552	16	130	11	153	8	84	17	140	.25	2	–	–	10	8,000	17	15,000	–	–	3	725	17	4.000	18	6,000	5.5	73	12	132	101.75	12,839	130	22,882
53.	Dwejnagar	9	115	10	120	13	175	18	215	5.5	45	7	40	9	73	9	59	–	–	–	–	9	5.000	13	8,000	–	–	–	–	2	2.000	2	3,000	–	8	3	12	47.50	7,408	62	11,448
54.	Mubarakpur	12	100	7	84	34	350	45	450	24	81	15	99	16	120	10	110	–	–	–	–	10	6,000	15	15,000	–	–	–	–	2	600	2	1,000	–	20	6	15	99	7,271	100	16,758
55.	Kalbakrie	9	65	10	80	14	140	15	150	11	66	12	85	5	20	5	26	–	–	–	–	12	6,000	14	7,000	–	–	1	300	1	400	1	500	1	1	4	18	53	6,697	62	8,159
56.	Sahadpur	–	–	–	–	20	300	22	340	2.5	25	31	185	20	114	28	160	–	–	–	–	10	3,600	15	4,500	–	–	–	–	10	10	1	500	2	26	4	26	64.50	4.294	101	5,711
57.	Sarayan	7.5	90	5	100	11	110	10	200	18	208	17.5	266	20.10	184	11	321	11	22	14.10	95	–	10	.5	200	–	–	1.5	220	2.5	–	–	–	5	50	–	–	63½	664	59	1,123
58.	Gour No. I	16	320	13	285	15	150	12.5	200	41	549	41.5	454	31	160	38	505	15	15	3.5	70	½	425	1.75	1,050	21.5	1,100	2	300	215	–	11	15½	5	5	–	–	138.5	2,159	123.5	2,879
59.	-do- II	31,5	56	5	100	10	140	12.5	250	18	221	14.5	197	27.5	169	12	230	10	20	5	50	½	300	15	200	31.5	260	1	118	21.5	–	.5	5	5	5	–	–	64	471	52	1,147
60.	Bhoganipur	–	–	2	40	–	–	10	150	19	48	10	70	19	40	14 (4)	128	–	–	12.5(2.5)	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	180	–	–	2	200	–	–	–	–	38	88	51.5	778
61.	Pukhrayan	41.5	85	1.5	36	13.5	189	13.5	216	25.5	242	25.5	126	32.5	116	–	–	75	6	5	90	–	–	–	–	.5	16	½(50)	25	2	–	3.5	10	2.25	13.20	–	–	83.75	717	49.5	478
62.	Akohari	5	82	5	105	7	84	5	100	14	94	7.5	160	12	162	8 5	123	5	38	10	75	–	–	2½(50)	1,600	1	130	1	150	2	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	44	536	40.5	2,325
63.	Dixtayankapoor	10	100	6.5	182	25	250	8.5	136	36	305	9.5	100	38.5	355	24.5	317	20	80	8.5	34	2.5	1,100	5	2,000	1	90	2	140	7.5	–	12.5	56	6	13	–	–	139.15	2,193	76.5	2,965
64.	Kishorepur I	15	300	7	168	15	240	22	352	15	142	12.5	131	35	435	38.5	494	15	15	20	80	2.5	1,500	5	3,000	–	–	1½(50)	180	–	–	18	112	5	50	–	–	98.5	2,712	124.5	4,517
65.	-do- II	20	400	7.5	150	36	720	12.5	200	35.5	284	32	452	93.5	1,498	–	–	50	200	17.5	156	–	–	5	2,400	–	–	2.5	300	–	–	14	100	12	96	–	–	240.5	3,198	91	3,758
66.	Madanpur	5	80	2.5	60	10.5	126	16.5	264	17	167	14	153	22.5	232	20.5	268	10.5	40	15	60	–	–	2.5	1,200	½(50)	40	1	110	3	–	11	64	5	30	–	–	74	717	33	2,179
67.	Andwan	7.5	120	25	750	6	72	39	780	14.5	124	28.5	293	25.5	274	71.5	1,638	6	18	55	220	5	1,800	7	2,400	½(50)	30	2	80	4.5	–	16.5	198	5	30	–	–	69.5	2,468	244	6,359
68.	Meenapur	12	240	17	255	32	512	38	760	66	608	–	–	62	620	101	1,601	55	220	60	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	120	–	–	26	160	15	90	–	–	262	2,370	243	3,141
69.	Baraor	8	160	7	210	12	192	16	320	19	176	7	210	30	440	29	590	24	96	38	152	–	–	1	800	–	–	3	260	–	–	16	104	7	42	–	–	112	1,106	117	2,645
70.	Bahmarolighat No. I	–	–	–	–	75	60	7.5	150	18.5	138	15.5	420	16	320	22.00	190	7.5	18	10	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	685	53	810

(121 to 124)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
–	–	–	–	7	72.8	10	120	2	10	–	–	16	5,500	18	700	–	–	1	35	6	160	–	–	17	145	9	65	69	6,077.8	23	327
–	–	–	–	11	98	15	167	–	–	–	–	13	3,200	16	5,000	–	–	1	200	10	–	–	–	27	286	12	129	72	3,689	31	345
14.6	137	16	234	–	–	1	5	–	–	2	20	17.7	9,100	35	17,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.25	295	29	136	115	10,884	136	26,875
25.25	448.50	29	785	8	82	12	146	3	13.50	3	23	16	14,400	25	25,000	–	–	–	–	10	1,500	14	2,500	–	–	–	–	96.25	21,024	123	35,174
–	–	8	10	12	130	18	320	5.5	23	4	16	20	6,000	22	11,250	–	480	.15	60	15	2,860	15	2,660	15	45	–	–	76.5	9,588	78.51	4,476
11	185	7	125	10	120	10	125	2.5	14	2	15	20	5,000	25	7,600	3	360	.5	150	4	900	8	1,260	4	60	4	20	63.5	7,729	86.05	8,305
16	130	11	153	8	84	17	140	.25	2	–	–	10	8,000	17	15,000	–	–	3	725	17	4.000	18	6,000	5.5	73	12	132	101.75	12.839	130	22.882
5.5	45	7	40	9	73	9	59	–	–	–	–	9	5.000	13	8,000	–	–	–	–	2	2.000	2	3,000	–	8	3	12	47.50	7,408	62	11,448
24	81	15	99	16	120	10	110	–	–	–	–	10	6,000	15	15,000	–	–	–	–	2	600	2	1,000	–	20	6	15	99	7,271	100	16,758
11	66	12	85	5	20	5	26	–	–	–	–	12	6,000	14	7,000	–	–	1	300	1	400	1	500	1	1	4	18	53	6,697	62	8,159
2.5	25	31	185	20	114	28	160	–	–	–	–	10	3,600	15	4,500	–	–	–	–	10	10	1	500	2	26	4	26	64.50	4.294	101	5,711
18	208	17.5	266	20.10	184	11	321	11	22	14.10	95	–	10	.5	200	–	–	1.5	220	2.5	–	–	–	5	50	–	–	63½	664	59	1,123
41	549	41.5	454	31	160	38	505	15	15	3.5	70	½	425	1.75	1,050	21.5	1,100	2	300	215	–	11	15½	5	5	–	–	138.5	2,159	123.5	2,879
18	221	14.5	197	27.5	169	12	230	10	20	5	50	½	300	15	200	31.5	260	1	118	21.5	–	.5	5	5	5	–	–	64	471	52	1,147
19	48	10	70	19	40	14 (4)	128	–	–	12.5(2.5)	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	180	–	–	2	200	–	–	–	–	38	88	51.5	778
25.5	242	25.5	126	32.5	116	–	–	75	6	5	90	–	–	–	–	.5	16	½(50)	25	2	–	3.5	10	2.25	13.20	–	–	83.75	717	49.5	478
14	94	7.5	160	12	162	8 5	123	5	38	10	75	–	–	2½(50)	1,600	1	130	1	150	2	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	44	536	40.5	2,325
36	305	9.5	100	38.5	355	24.5	317	20	80	8.5	34	2.5	1,100	5	2,000	1	90	2	140	7.5	–	12.5	56	6	13	–	–	139.15	2,193	76.5	2,965
15	142	12.5	131	35	435	38.5	494	15	15	20	80	2.5	1,500	5	3,000	–	–	1½(50)	180	–	–	18	112	5	50	–	–	98.5	2,712	124.5	4,517
35.5	284	32	452	93.5	1,498	–	–	50	200	17.5	156	–	–	5	2,400	–	–	2.5	300	–	–	14	100	12	96	–	–	240.5	3,198	91	3,758
17	167	14	153	22.5	232	20.5	268	10.5	40	15	60	–	–	2.5	1,200	½(50)	40	1	110	3	–	11	64	5	30	–	–	74	717	33	2,179
4.5	124	28.5	293	25.5	274	71.5	1,638	6	18	55	220	5	1,800	7	2,400	½(50)	30	2	80	4.5	–	16.5	198	5	30	–	–	69.5	2,468	244	6,359
66	608	–	–	62	620	101	1,601	55	220	60	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	120	–	–	26	160	15	90	–	–	262	2,370	243	3,141
19	176	7	210	30	440	29	590	24	96	38	152	–	–	1	800	–	–	3	260	–	–	16	104	7	42	–	–	112	1,106	117	2,645
8.5	138	15.5	420	16	320	22.00	190	7.5	18	10	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	685	53	810

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
71.	Bahmarolighat No.2.	–	–	–	–	7.5	60	8	64	27	162	24	196	12.5	47	10	55	5	18	15.5	67
72.	B. Ghat No. 3	–	–	–	–	6.5	52	6	120	20	120	13.5	197	4.5	42	6.5	78	6.5	35	33	112
73.	B. Ghat No. 4	–	–	–	–	15	120	15	780	30	255	29.5	281	8.5	89	30	65	15	70	8	80
74.	Nagina No. I	–	–	–	–	20	499	30	720	40	590	39.5	754	35	440	30	380	23.5	96	35	160
75.	-do- No. II	–	–	–	–	22	460	20	480	37.5	535	54.5	1,024	47	483	40	454	26.5	79	29	106
76.	Sahason	2.7	14	6.7	100	4.5	47	6.7	100	17.10	266	24.14	416	6.7	61	11.3	132	1.3	38	1.3	69
77.	Dewariya	5.3	66	6.7	100	10	116	10.7	160	22.7	250	20.13	270	10	100	9.3	102	—	25	1.3	37
78.	Sultanpur	3.3	38	5.3	80	6	70	8	120	11.10	145	7.10	126	3.3	33	6.7	80	—	1.4	1.3	26
79.	Enorapur	40	240	40	400	12	72	13.00	104	53	290	52	425	31	138	30	169	—	60	55	82
80.	Kasalkapoor	30	180	30	300	8	43	8	64	31	191	30	232	14	64	12	73	10	125	12	193
81.	Barcharmpur	14	84	14	140	13	78	13	104	38	172	38	276	13	73	13	92	4	72	4	57
82.	Bajhai	15	90	15	150	10	60	12	96	48	209	47	323	24	117	21	132	8	104	7	133
83.	Devapur	30	180	30	300	8	48	10	80	46	213	56	326	28	123	28	175	—	50	—	66
84.	Jaitwardah	4	50	5.35	84	4.59	72	8.48	140	16.91	224	10	156	1	147	3.51	117	—	21	17	33
85.	Lajhara	18.5	222	18.5	370	7.5	90	7.5	150	–	–	—	—	7.75	93	9.75	195	7.5	6	15	1
86.	S. M. Patti	3	180	20	300	30	330	14.25	170	–	–	7.75	82	25	180	20.75	182	26	22	37.5	3
87.	Pahanti	—	—	20.25	200	30.62	173	20	177	–	–	4	10	14.75	70	24	120	34	75.5	56	12
88.	Etwan	27.75	194	23.5	358	11.75	116	15	217	9.37	70	8	120	30	206	30.75	400	37.5	24	40	4
89.	Pamouly	20	390	17.5	250	10	180	8.5	120	2.5	31	6	35	12	250	13.75	208	13	35	24.5	1
90.	Wangawan	10	82	24.5	246	27	153	4.75	60	7	172	7.75	164	18.5	112.16	19	226	23.5	16.16	23.5	1
91.	Mathiya	17	241	20.75	232	5.75	149	9	110	7.7	144	5	130	15	255	25.75	140	21.75	34	30	2
92.	Bharahari	4	60	5	80	6	70	6	90	32	516	33	544	22	186	22(14)	190	6	20	10	6
93.	Khalispurkurd	6	120	6	150	6	72	6	90	25	385	23	387	13	145	13(7)	160	16	20	16	1
94.	Kulirabad	—	—	5	200	—	—	20	480	11.62	94	13	275	—	—	14	264	–	–	–	–
95.	Shahidgaon	19.39	98	16.84	260	1.68	16	1.24	20	–	–	11	248	6.62	25	7	101	(6.7)	9	26.25	3
96.	Palia	—	—	20	295	—	—	2	16	–	–	30	340	—	—	36	340	–	–	30	3
97.	Poora	9	100	5	128	2	12	1.25	14	49	268	34	367	13	68	10	90	–	–	–	

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
27	162	24	196	12.5	47	10	55	5	18	15.5	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12½	–	–	–	–	–	59	287	60	
20	120	13.5	197	4.5	42	6.5	78	6.5	35	33	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	39	249	61	
30	255	29.5	281	8.5	89	30	65	15	70	8	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	534	82.5	
40	590	39.5	754	35	440	30	380	23.5	96	35	160	–	–	–	–	2.5	500	1	100	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	135	2,086	126.5	2,
37.5	535	54.5	1,024	47	483	40	454	26.5	79	29	106	–	–	–	–	2.5	200	3	300	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138.5	1,757	146.5	2
17.10	266	24.14	416	6.7	61	11.3	132	1.3	38	1.3	69	–	–	–	–	.5	30	7	145	–	–	3.3	–	20.7	220	20.13	290	53.50	677	80.57	1,
22.7	250	20.13	270	10	100	9.3	102	—	25	1.3	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	150	2	–	3.10	–	21.17	254	20.13	358	71.70	811	78.36	1,
11.10	145	7.10	126	3,3	33	6.7	80	—	1.4	1.3	26	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	150	1.3	–	2.7	–	16.9	195	12.13	225	41.60	482	50.23	
53	290	52	425	31	138	30	169	—	60	55	82	2	30	5	100	9	150	12	590	–	–	6	–	7	105	6	120	154	1,085	219	1,
31	191	30	232	14	64	12	73	10	125	12	193	2	30	6	120	9	300	11	525	–	–	6	–	4	60	6	120	108	983	121	1,
38	172	38	276	13	73	13	92	4	72	4	57	1	15	2	40	17	230	17	350	–	–	6	–	4	60	4	80	104	784	111	1,
48	209	47	323	24	117	21	132	8	104	7	133	1	15	2	40	3	110	1	440	–	–	3	–	5	75	6	120	114	780	121	1,
46	213	56	326	28	123	28	175	—	50	—	66	3	45	6	120	16	470	18	900	–	–	6	–	4	60	4	80	135	1,189	158	2,
16.91	224	10	156	1	147	3.51	117	—	21	17	33	–	–	–	–	1.50	117	51	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	28	631	112.34	(
–	–	—	—	7.75	93	9.75	195	7.5	6	15	14	2.5	750	2.5	1,225	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	10	6.75	80	45.25	1,311	60	2
–	–	7.75	82	25	180	20.75	182	26	22	37.5	33	3	700	3	1,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	40	1.25	25	85	1,272	103	2
–	–	4	10	14.75	70	24	120	34	75.5	56	126	2.5	400	3	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.5	62	4.8	37	84.77	1338.5	131.8	1,
9.37	70	8	120	30	206	30.75	400	37.5	24	40	40	4.75	900	6.4	2,665	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	20	4.25	10	113.62	1,610	122	4,
2.5	31	6	35	12	250	13.75	208	13	35	24.5	18	2.75	1,030	3.75	1,060	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	84	1,593	86.25	2,
7	172	7.75	164	18.5	112.16	19	226	23.5	16.16	23.5	18	3	1,200	3.5	1,385	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	73.75	2,057	78.5	2,
7.7	144	5	130	15	255	25.75	140	21.75	34	30	29	3.75	1,310	3.7	1,405	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	15	70.75	2,133	75.70	2,
32	516	33	544	22	186	22(14)	190	6	20	10	60	4	1,000	4	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	95	7	17	78	1,947	96	2,
25	385	23	387	13	145	13(7)	160	16	20	16	15	3	750	3	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	33	5	27	74	1,725	79	2,
11.62	94	13	275	—	—	14	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.24	12	57.36	492	77.43	1,
–	–	11	248	6.62	25	7	101	(6.7)	9	26.25	33	88	250	1.84	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	65	11,
–	–	30	340	—	—	36	340	–	–	30	33	–	–	2	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	20	–	–	121	1,
49	268	34	367	13	68	10	90	–	–	–	–	2	250	1.5	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	80	7	35	83	1,498	58.75	1,

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Machhila	40	504	82	680	4	40	3	28	[illegible]
Bangawan	10	120	11	165	4	48	6	9	11
Parikhepur	30	589	28.5	675	23	345	20	320	34
Nagripur	7.75	77	8.75	123	65	125	8	192	20.5
Sarayan	31	392	64	324	4.5	49	9	62	21
Daulatpur	5	41	5	52	—	—	5	125	1.5
Total	1,187.70	10,594	1,009.54	15,452	1,773.03	18,952	1,876.17	26,177.27	1,862.04

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
[illegible]	10	4.5	58	3	22	5	46	11	11	12	19
11	94	6.5	67	7.75	63	6.25	87	11	38	2.5	53
34	290	37	473	35	300	33	350	60	230	69	320
20.5	277	18	248	21	210	12	162	12	48	27	94
21	224	38	276	12	126	24	160	23.5	47	57	85
1.5	24	1.5	30	12	84	11	98	27	26	28	45
1,862.04	15,803.64	1,648.70	22,356.50	1,577.27	14,270	1,696.76	19,789	979.74	3,844	1,266.6	5,553

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	300	–	–	1	20	–	–	.5	100	15	150
–	–	–	–	.25	6	.25	25	.5	100	–	–
–	–	6	2,100	2.25	43	2.5	185	4	400	4	500
–	–	16	4,200	.15	45	.3	75	1	900	2	100
–	–	10	3,000	2	184	55	401	2	400	4	1,600
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	100	.5	150
905.72	2,33,000	685.14	5,79,555	152.01	4,823	316 28	23,595	786.92	63,670	685.52	62,631

35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
–	–	–	–	64.5	1,037	121.5	981
–	–	.25	9	44.5	469	32.75	496
6	24	8	5	194.25	221	207.10	4,928
–	–	–	–	127.40	1,682	92.5	5,194
–	–	–	–	96.0	1,422	262	5,908
13	186	12	234	59.0	461	63.0	734
518	4,361	439	4,934	9,542.42	3,39,417	10,039.26	7,60,042

APPENDIX

TABLE

Equipment Pooled And

Year 1959-60

Sr. No:	Name of the Society	Carts 59-60 No. of Units	Carts 59-60 Cost	Carts 60-61 No. of Units	Carts 60-61 Cost	ploughs 59-60 No. of Units	ploughs 59-60 Cost	ploughs 60-61 No. of Units	ploughs 60-61 Cost	Implements 59-60 No. of Units	Implements 59-60 Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kamelpur	3	760	–	–	6	68	–	–	–	–
2.	Chandra	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	48	–	–
3.	Ladanpur	2	560	–	–	22	220	–	–	–	146
4.	Lohara	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	–
5.	Mohiddinpur	3	550	–	–	14	112	–	–	–	415
6.	,,	5	750	–	–	14	112	–	–	2	120
7.	,,	4	800	–	–	16	128	–	–	–	256
8.	,,	3	450	–	–	10	80	–	–	–	200
9,	,,	3	350	2	400	8	64	3	30	–	–
10.	Mukarampur	3	500	2	400	19	190	2	10	–	150
11.	Chuchelakalan	3	900	–	–	15	180	–	–	–	–
12.	Kaural	2	600	–	–	6	72	–	–	–	–
13.	Tandra	4	450	–	–	14	164	–	–	–	–
14.	Peepli	3	760	1	200	17	170	–	–	–	–
15.	Kapasua	4	830	–	–	12	120	–	–	–	–
16.	Ganora	3	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Karaundi I	2	400	–	–	6	60	–	–	23	36
18.	Karaundi II	4	800	–	–	8	80	–	–	24	40
19.	Barkhera	4	800	–	–	5	50	–	–	17	29
20.	Jeerkie	5	1000	–	–	10	100	–	–	37	57
21.	Gajarpur	3	600	–	–	6	60	–	–	23	26
22.	Khadgujar	3	600	–	–	10	100	–	–	5	6,500
23.	Dariyapur	3	750	–	–	8	80	–	–	–	–
24.	Malkata	3	900	–	–	11	110	–	–	1	1,300

– B

8

Planned By The Societies
And 1960-61

Agri. 60-61 N. of Units	Agri. 60-61 Cost	V. Ind. Equipment 59-60 N. of Units	V. Ind. Equipment 59-60 Cost	V. Ind. Equipment 60-61 N. of Units	V. Ind. Equipment 60-61 Cost	Machine (Agri) 59-60 N. of Units	Machine (Agri) 59-60 Cost	Machine (Agri) 60-61 N. of Units	Machine (Agri) 60-61 Cost	Total (Pieces) 59-60 N. of Units	Total (Pieces) 59-60 Cost	Total (Pieces) 60-61 No. of Units	Total (Pieces) 60-61 Costs
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	15	75	–	–	1	50	–	–	10	953	–	–
13	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	–	–	20	188
–	–	3	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	1,106	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	250	–	–	21	1,327	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	982	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	300	–	–	25	1,484	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	–	–	15	780	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	414	5	430
–	–	2	200	–	–	2	140	–	–	25	980	4	410
–	–	2	200	–	–	3	150	–	–	23	1,430	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	60	–	–	12	932	–	–
–	–	2	200	–	–	2	80	–	–	20	694	–	–
–	–	3	300	–	–	5	250	1	150	27	1,380	2	350
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	140	–	–	21	1,290	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	700	–	–	8	13,500	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	496	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	1,000	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	879	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	1,157	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	35	–	–	33	701	–	–
–	–	1	8,700	6	30	1	150	–	–	20	16,050	15	30
–	–	1	4,536	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	5,366	8	12
–	–	2	11.600	–	–	3	115	–	–	28	14,025	10	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Banslie	2	400	1	250	5	50	3	30	–	–
26.	Hoshangpur	5	880	–	–	12	420	–	–	–	–
27.	Dhakka	6	1,200	–	–	14	210	–	–	–	–
28.	Tuklabad	–	–	–	..	6	50	–	–	–	400
29.	Ashawan	5	875	–	–	13	130	–	–	3	80
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	7	1,350	–	–	7	105	–	–	78	238
31.	Machheria	3	600	–	–	3	29	–	–	63	15,300
32.	Singhpur I	3	900	3	900	6	60	6	60	50	63
33.	Singhpur II	3	750	–	–	7	70	–	–	8	500
34.	Madalafatehpur	4	1,000	–	–	7	70	–	–	8	660
35.	Dariyapur	2	500	1	250	8	80	–	–	8	300
36.	Kisolie	–	–	4	1,300	–	–	8	80	8	500
37.	Chattan	3	500	3	500	5	50	5	50	–	–
38.	Bhawan	–	–	2	450	–	–	4	40	11	230
39.	Gangwar I	8	100	3	600	37	370	12	120	–	–
40.	Gangwar II	4	100	–	–	4	40	–	–	100	67
41.	Banskakalan	6	1,200	–	–	21	210	6	60	–	–
42.	Burawali	4	800	–	–	20	200	5	50	75	45
43.	Hakampur	6	1,200	–	–	23	230	5	50	60	55
44.	Piplouti	9	800	–	–	20	200	–	–	160	45
45.	Guretha	5	800	–	–	30	250	–	–	110	85
46.	Karanpur	3	300	2	300	8	80	4	80	35	60
47.	Dadiyal	3	450	1	150	6	150	2	75	40	60
48.	Gohawar	10	1,630	–	–	18	144	6	48	44	83
49.	Faizpur	5	1,200	–	–	10	100	–	–	–	–
50.	Datiyana	1	800	1	1,000	6	90	–	–	–	–
51.	Datiyana	–	–	1	800	4	40	–	–	–	–
52.	Beebrakhurd	6	1,0:0	–	–	25	500	–	–	4	12
53.	Dwejnager	3	450	–	–	18	360	–	–	–	–
54.	Mubarakpur	7	1,200	–	–	24	480	–	–	–	–
55.	Kalbakrie	2	300	–	–	6	130	–	–	70	60
56.	Sahadur	4	800	–	–	20	400	–	–	27	26

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	-	1	5,020	–	–	1	60	–	–	32	5,530	14	295
11	5,012	2	7,115	–	–	1	150	–	–	48	8,265	11	5,012
1	70	–	–	–	–	8	1,200	1	2,000–C	28	3,010	3	2,300
-	-	–	–	–	–	3	180	–	–	12	310	–	50
10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	1,243	10	10
15	20	10	877	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	2,485	17	60
-	-	2	1,385	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	14,542	–	–
-	–	2	200	–	–	3	210	–	–	40	1,870	9	960
-	-	10	50	–	–	5	350	–	–	43	1,880	–	–
-	–	3	12,000	–	–	3	180	–	–	73	2,950	–	–
1	300	..	–	–	–	2	200	–	–	20	1 280	2	550
11	1,250	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	400	–	–	28	3,030
11	230	–	–	–	–	2	200	2	200	21	980	21	980
–	–	–	–	2	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	650
25	17	–	–	–	–	6	300	–	–	151	2,337	40	737
–	–	1	1,500	–	–	3	150	–	–	12	2,690	–	–
25	15	–	–	–	–	4	200	–	–	106	1,655	31	75
20	15	–	–	–	–	4	200	–	–	88	1,255	25	65
20	15	–	–	–	–	3	330	1	100	95	1,805	26	145
30	25	–	–	–	–	2	210	2	160	142	1,295	32	185
15	35	–	–	–	–	1	100	–	–	73	1,290	15	35
40	60	–	–	–	–	2	240	3	240	50	680	49	680
10	20	–	–	–	–	1	100	1	80	57	1,003	14	325
--	–	63	532	21	180	–	–	–	–	91	2,306	27	228
–	–	12	56	–	–	2	200	–	–	65	1,826	–	–
6	300	2	200	–	–	–	–	1	10,000-T	8	1,090	8	21,300
2	200	3	150	–	–	–	–	–	..	8	52	3	1,000
–	–	1	150	–	–	2	250	1	10,000-T	40	1,800	1	10,000
1	50	2	200	–	–	1	120	–	..	25	980	1	50
1	50	2	100	–	–	3	300	–	–	111	2,240	1	50
–	–	4	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	546	–	-
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	200	–	–	88	1,658	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57.	Sarayan	4	800	–	–	6	72	–	–	–	–
58.	Gour I	3	600	–	–	14	150	–	–	–	–
59.	Gour II	3	600	–	–	4	48	–	–	–	–
60.	Bhoganipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61.	Pukhrayan	3	600	–	–	4	48	–	–	1	45
62.	Akohari	2	400	–	–	2	24	–	–	–	–
63.	Dixityankapoora	4	600	–	–	4	60	–	–	–	–
64.	Kishorepur I	3	450	–	–	10	150	–	–	–	–
65.	Kishorepur II	4	600	–	–	6	90	–	–	–	–
66.	Medanpur	5	750	–	–	5	75	–	–	–	–
67.	Andwan	3	450	–	–	10	150	–	–	–	–
68.	Meenapur	7	1,050	–	–	7	105	–	–	–	–
69.	Barora	2	400	–	–	4	60	–	–	–	–
70.	Bahmarolighat	4	600	–	–	4	40	–	–	–	–
71.	,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
72.	,,	4	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73.	,,	3	450	–	–	4	200	–	–	–	–
74.	,,	5	750	–	–	3	150	–	–	–	–
75.	Nagina I	5	750	–	–	5	250	–	–	–	–
76.	Nagina II	4	600	–	–	5	250	–	–	–	–
77.	Sahason	1	150	–	–	4	200	–	–	–	–
78.	Dewariya	1	150	–	–	7	84	–	–	41	6,240
79.	Sultanpur	1	150	–	–	15	180	–	–	48	5,145
80.	Enarapur	–	–	–	–	10	120	–	–	45	4,320
81.	Kesaikapoor	–	–	–	–	14	112	–	–	57	523
82.	Barchanpur	1	400	–	–	14	140	–	–	55	497
83.	Bajahi	–	–	–	–	5	50	–	–	22	175
84.	Devapur	–	–	–	–	11	110	–	–	40	371
85.	Jaitwardah	–	–	–	–	8	80	–	–	35	297
86.	Lojhara	–	–	–	–	8	88	2	40	15	24
87.	S. M. Patti	–	–	1	300	5	25	–	–	–	–
88.	Pahauti	–	–	1	150	5	75	1	15	–	–
				–	–	20	300	–	–	2	60

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	210	-	-	12	1,082	24	96
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	18	853	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	220	-	-	9	868	12	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	135	-	-	1	135	2	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	8	748	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	210	-	-	6	634	8	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	10	860	8	80
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	300	-	-	16	900	21	260
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	12	890	12	150
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	12	1,025	19	290
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	15	800	20	300
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	15	1,255	14	175
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300	-	-	8	760	8	100
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	10	840	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	300	8	800	3	300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	6	600	2	200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	400	10	1,000	4	400
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	300	10	1,000	3	300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	8	800	2	200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	50	6,574	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	66	5,675	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	57	4,690	-	-
4	60	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	72	735	4	60
2	20	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	70	637	2	20
2	30	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	29	725	2	30
4	60	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	53	681	4	60
4	60	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	45	577	4	60
5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	112	7	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120	-	-	6	145	1	300
-	-	-	-	1	303	-	-	1	110	5	75	4	575
30	210	-	-	1	300	-	-	-	-	25	690	31	510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	9	10	11	13
89.	Etawan	–	–	–	–	11	110	–	–	28	200
90.	Wangawan	1	150	–	–	6	60	–	–	18	128
91.	Pamouly	1	150	–	–	6	60	5	138	33	81
92.	Mathiya	–	–	–	–	6	60	–	–	21	90
93.	Bharahari	–	–	–	–	6	63	–	–	30	35
94.	Kalipurkurd	–	–	–	–	8	72	–	–	30	55
95.	Shahidgaon	–	–	1	100	5	50	–	–	–	–
96.	Kalirabad	–	–	1	500	12	125	–	–	50	205
97.	Palia	–	–	1	350	8	100	8	25	–	–
98.	Poora	–	–	–	–	8	105	–	–	2	50
99.	Machhila	1	300	–	–	4	20	2	25	–	–
100.	Bangawan	–	–	–	–	6	30	2	25	–	–
101.	Parekhpur	1	250	–	–	12	60	2	25	–	–
102.	Nagripur	1	300	–	–	6	30	3	60	–	–
103.	Sarayan	2	500	–	–	13	65	–	–	–	–
104.	Daulatpur	–	–	–	–	30	150	–	–	–	–
	Total	280	50,445	32	8,900	1,000	11,964	104	1,204	1,723	46,743

* Machines include Tractors, pumping sets, chaff cutters.
C. Crusher
T. Tractors.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	2	200	–	–	2	200	–	–	43	1,030	–	–
9	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	338	9	164
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	291	5	138
1	10	1	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	940	1	10
–	–	2	200	–	–	3	450	–	–	41	1,168	–	–
–	–	2	200	–	–	2	350	–	–	42	1,077	–	–
7	393	1	100	–	–	3	150	–	–	9	200	8	493
17	1,160	2	200	–	–	3	375	–	–	67	1,305	18	1,660
3	50	2	200	–	–	5	500	–	–	15	1,200	12	425
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	155	–	–
–	–	1	15,000-T	9	429	1	400	1	1,800-C	16	141	6	1,840
–	–	–	–	4	1,860	12	50	1	4,800-C	18	80	6	6,685
–	–	–	–	8	570	24	100	–	–	37	410	10	595
–	–	–	–	3	245	14	60	–	–	21	390	7	2,510
–	–	–	–	–	–	42	788	–	–	57	1,353	–	–
–	–	143	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	250	–	–
356	10,013	305	72,626	55	4,074	255	15,438	37	31,490	3,802	1,85,270	783	60,400

APPENDIX

TABAL

Cattle Resources

Year 1959-1960

Sr. No.	Name of : Area.	BUFFALO : Pooled No.	Value	Purchased No.	Value	COW ; Pooled No	Value	Purchased No	Value	BULLOCKS Pooled No	Value	Purchased No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Kamelpur											
2.	Chandra									14	2,790	2
3.	Ladanpur											
4.	Lohara									22	5,135	-
5.	Mohidinpur									–	–	-
6.	,,									13	2,625	-
7.	,,									15	2,300	-
8.	,,									16	5,125	-
9.	,,									10	1,700	-
10.	Mukarampur									8	1,175	-
11.	Chuchala									19	2,595	-
12.	Kaural									14	3,200	-
13.	Tandra									8	2.000	-
14.	Pipli									15	1,900	-
15.	Kapasua									17	4,220	-
16.	Ganora									13	2,375	-
17.	Karaundi I									7	2,000	-
18.	Karaundi II									9	1,350	-
19.	Barkhera									17	5,100	-
20.	Jeerkie									10	1,250	-
21.	Gajarpur									21	5,200	-
22.	Khadgujar									12	1,500	-
23.	Dariyapur									4	500	-
24.	Malkata							5	750	17	3,400	-
25.	Banslie									16	4,000	-
								5	750	8	1,600	-

-B
No-9
Within Societies
1960-61

	CAMEL				OTHERS				TOTAL			
	Pooled		Purchased		Pooled		Purchased		Pooled		Purchased	
Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Valued	No	Valued	No.	Value	No.	Value
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
900	–	–	2	1,350	2	300	–	–	14	2,790	6	2,550
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	5,135		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
–	1	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	2,975		
–	1	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2,600		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	5,125		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1,700		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,175		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2,595		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3,200		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,000		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1,900		
–	–	–	1	400	–	–	–	–	17	4,250	1	400
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2,375		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2,000		
–	–	–	–	–	1	120	–	–	10	1,470		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	5,100		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1,250		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	5,200		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	3,400	5	750
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	4,000		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,600	5	750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Hoshangpur							50	5,000	12	2,350	–
27.	Dhakka							–	–	16	3,200	–
28.	Tuklabad							–	–	14	2,800	–
29.	Ashawar							3	800	21	4,310	–
30.	Aliyakalyanpur							3	600	16	5,500	–
31.	Machariya							–	–	6	1,900	–
32.	Singhpur I							–	–	12	2,225	–
33.	Singhpur II							–	–	13	3,900	–
34.	Madalafatehpur							–	–	16	2,500	–
35.	Dariyapur							–	–	8	1,600	2
36.	Kisolie							–	–	15	4,100	–
37.	Chattan							–	–	11	2,400	–
38.	Bhawan							–	–	8	2,600	–
39.	Gangawar	10	2,500			4	200	5	750	24	1,525	–
40.	Gangawar	–	–			–		–	–	16	2,650	–
41.	Banskakalan					–	–	–	–	23	2,500	–
42.	Burawalie					–	–	–	–	12	2,400	–
43.	Hakampur									24	4,800	–
44.	Piplouti									16	3,200	–
45.	Guretha									6	1,500	–
46.	Karanpur									8	1,200	4
47.	Dadiyal							6	600	12	3,000	2
48.	Gohawar							4	220	23	3,950	–
49.	Faizpur									16	2,650	–
50.	Datiyana									6	1,854	–
51.	,,									12	4,500	–
52.	Beebrakurd									18	3,100	2
53.	Dwejnagar											
54.	Mubarakpur											
55.	Kalbakrie									12	3,200	–
56.	Shahadpur									16	4,800	–
57.	Sarayan									8	2,400	–

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2,350	50	5,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3,200		
–	1	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3,200		
–	2	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	5,110	3	800
–	2	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	6,600	3	600
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,900		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2,225		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3.900		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2,500		
1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,600	2	1,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	4.100		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2.400		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,600		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	5,125	5	750
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2 650		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	2,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2.400		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	4,800		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3,200		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,200	4	1,040
1,040	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3,000	8	1,300
700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	3,950	4	220
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2.650		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,854		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	3,100	27	1,125
1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–						
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3,200		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	4,800		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,400		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
58.	Gour I										
59.	Gour II									11	3,400
60.	Bhoganipur									10	3,000
61.	Pukhrayan										
62.	Akohari										
63.	Dixitayankapoora									4	800
64.	Kishorepur									8	2,400
65.	Kishorepur									16	3,600
66.	Madanpur									22	5,500
67.	Andwan									9	2,700
68.	Meenapur									23	6,900
69.	Baroura									10	3,000
70.	Bahmrolighat									5	1,500
71.	,,									8	2,000
72,	,,										
73.	,,										
74.	,,									6	2,000
75.	Nagina									10	2,500
76.	Nagina									10	3,500
77.	Sahason									8	3,500
78.	Dewariya						10	3,000		13	3,525
79.	Sultanpur									21	4,550
80.	Enarapur									13	2,900
81.	Kesaikapoor									29	5,008
82.	Barchanpur									28	5,600
83.	Bajahi									10	1,500
84.	Jaitwardah									22	2,500
85.	Devapur									11	1,140
86.	Lojhara									17	3,400
87.	S. M. Patti	7	900				10	600		15	1,300
88.	Pahauti				9	500	6	1,200		8	1,600
89.	Etawan						16	3,200		20	4,000
										22	2,200

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3,400		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3,000		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	800		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,400		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3,600		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	5,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2,700		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	6,900		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3,000		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,000		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2,000		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3,500		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3,525	10	3,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4,550		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2,900		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	5,008		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	5,600		
									10	1,500		
									22	2,500		
									11	1,140		
									17	3.400		
									15	1,300	10	600
									24	3,000	8	1,600
									22	2,200	2	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
90. Wangawam										14	2,100	
91. Pamouli										13	1,500	
92. Mathiya										14	2,100	
93. Bharhari										14	4,100	
94. Khadipurkhurd										12	3,600	
95. Shahidgaon										10	1,500	4
96. Kadirabad										20	5,000	
97. Palia										16	4,600	
98. Poora										8	2,000	
99. Machila										4	1,200	
100. Bangawan										12	3,000	
101. Parekhpur										14	2,800	
102. Nagripur										10	2,000	
103. Sarayan										16	4,000	
104. Daulatpur										27	5,400	
TOTAL	17	3,400	—	—	13	700		123	17,470	1,329	2,84,089	32

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									4	2,100		
									13	1,500		
									14	2,100		
									14	4,100		
									12	3,600		
,600									10	1,500	4	1,600
									20	5,000		
									16	4,600		
									8	2,000		
									4	1,200		
									12	3,000		
									14	2,800		
									10	2,000		
									16	4,000		
									27	5,400		
16,740	7	2,950	3	1,750	12	300	—	—	1,378	2,91,429	158	29,960

APPENDIX

TABLE

Khadi The

1960

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Trainees during 31-3-60	Trainees during 60-61	Charkhas working 31-3-60 Traditional	Charkhas working 31-3-60 Ambar
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kamelpur	21	5	19	3
2.	Chendra	–	–	–	–
3.	Ladanpura	29	–	21	8
4.	Lohara	35	–	20	15
5.	Mohiddinpur	10	–	10	10
6.	,, II	13	15	8	5
7.	,, III	7	–	–	7
8.	,, IV	19	1	9	10
9.	,, V	10	–	–	10
10.	Mukarampur	8	5	8	–
11.	Chnchela Kalan	–	–	–	3
12.	Kaural	–	–	–	5
13.	Tandra	–	–	–	2
14.	Peepli	–	–	–	3
15.	Kapasua	–	–	–	4
16.	Ganora	–	–	–	4
17.	Karaundi I	–	–	7	5
18.	,, II	–	–	4	5

– B

10

Programme

-61

Distribution of Charkha 1960–61		Production 1960–61		
Traditional	Ambar	Traditional Yarn (lbs.) Qty.	Ambar Yarn (lbs.) Qty.	Khadi Sq.Yds.
7	8	9	10	11
19	5	299	197	1.386
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	205	150	1,010
–	–	215	300	1,630
–	–	112	240	1,296
–	5	121	240	1,202
–	–	18	180	774
–	–	169	300	1,538
–	–	115	180	950
–	5	75	240	1,110
–	–	–	40	200
–	–	–	100	500
–	–	–	140	560
–	–	–	80	400
–	–	–	70	350
–	–	–	140	700
–	–	–	150	1,368
–	–	256	150	1,161
–	–	137		

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Barkhera	–	–	8	–
20.	Jeerkle	–	–	8	–
21.	Gajarpur	–	–	7	7
22.	Khadgujar	2	7	5	2
23.	Dariyapur	2	5	3	2
24.	Malxata	2	7	3	2
25.	Banslie	–	5	3	–
26.	Hoshangpur	4	1	5	4
27.	Dhakka	6	–	6	–
28.	Tuklabad	–	–	7	–
29.	Ashawar	6	–	–	6
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	4	–	–	4
31.	Machheria	4	4	–	4
32.	Singhpur I	11	11	11	–
33.	,, II	5	–	5	–
34.	Madala Fatehpur	8	–	5	3
35.	Dariyapur Raj	5	–	4	1
36.	Kisolie	15	–	7	8
37.	Chattan	5	5	5	–
38.	Bhawan	1	1	1	–
39.	Gangwar I	10	1	–	10
40.	,, II	20	–	10	10
41.	Bansakalan	15	–	12	3
42.	Burawall	9	–	4	5
43.	Hakampur	12	–	8	4
44.	Piplouti	–	12	–	–

7	8	9	10	11
8	–	125	240	1,955
–	6	160	280	1,880
–	–	–	225	1,125
2	7	62	252	1,094
–	5	38	180	834
–	5	38	180	834
5	–	38	180	834
–	5	62	180	906
–	–	118	–	1,190
–	–	90	–	1,026
–	–	–	180	900
–	–	–	120	600
–	4	–	173	725
11	–	297	–	594
–	–	282	–	846
–	–	351	100	420
–	–	152	40	504
–	–	272	200	1,344
–	–	215	–	545
5	–	16	–	50
1	–	–	300	1200
1	–	–	350	1,750
–	–	409	100	1,218
–	–	234	150	1,068
–	–	293	120	1,186
12	–	356	–	712

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Guretha	10	12	6	4
46.	Karanpur	6	5	1	5
47.	Dadiyal	6	6	5	1
48.	Gohawar	7	7	5	2
49.	Faizpur	12	5	9	3
50.	Datiyana I	2	15	–	2
51.	,, II	10	5	10	–
52.	Beebrakhurd	14	12	12	2
53.	Dwejnagar	–	6	–	–
54.	Mubarakpur	–	10	–	–
55.	Kalbakrie	–	12	–	–
56.	Shahdpur	–	12	–	–
57.	Sarayan	–	10	–	5
58.	Gour I	5	5	5	–
59,	Gour II	–	10	–	2
60.	Bhoganipur	–	–	–	–
61.	Pukhrayan	3	5	3	–
62.	Akohari	2	2	2	–
63.	Dixityanpur	8	–	–	8
64.	Kishorepur I	5	2	–	5
65.	,, II	10	10	10	–
66.	Madanpur	4	3	4	–
67.	Andwan	3	5	3	2
68.	Meenapur	7	3	7	–
69.	Barora	5	–	5	–
70.	Mahmroulighat	–	10	–	–

7	8	9	10	11
2	10	240	120	1,080
–	5	200	150	1,000
2	4	300	40	760
5	2	28	60	384
–	5	129	100	758
15	–	150	70	650
–	5	115	150	780
–	12	211	200	1,422
2	4	104	180	1,032
–	10	150	250	1,450
–	12	167	300	1,534
–	12	167	300	1,534
10	–	90	174	1,130
–	5	92	150	1,118
–	10	–	225	1,000
–	–	–	–	–
–	5	50	150	750
–	2	70	60	240
–	–	–	114	570
–	2	–	180	900
–	10	184	300	1,936
–	3	72	100	788
–	5	29	150	856
–	3	165	90	945
–	–	120	–	480
–	10	–	300	1,200

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	,, II	–	10	–	–
72.	,, III	–	10	–	–
73.	,, IV	–	8	–	–
74.	Nagina I	–	8	–	–
75.	Nagina II	–	10	–	–
76.	Sahason	–	9	–	–
77.	Devariya	–	11	–	–
78.	Sultanpur	–	9	–	–
79.	Enarapur	–	5	–	–
80.	Kesaikapoora	–	5	–	–
81.	Barchanpur	–	5	–	–
82.	Bajhai	–	5	–	–
83.	Devapur	–	5	–	–
84.	Jaitwardeeh	–	10	–	–
85.	Lojhara	5	6	5	–
86.	S. M. Patti	2	1	1	–
87.	Pahaunti	12	7	7	5
88.	Etawan	6	–	–	6
89.	Wangawan	3	2	–	3
90.	Pamouli	2	–	–	2
91.	Mathiya	–	5	–	–
92.	Bharahari	3	–	1	2
93.	Khalispurkhurd	9	–	5	4
94.	Shahidgaon	6	–	–	6
95.	Kadirabad	–	6	–	–
96.	Palla	9	–	6	3

7	8	9	10	11
10	–	175	–	700
10	–	183	–	732
8	–	160	–	640
8	–	160	–	640
10	–	190	–	760
–	9	–	268	1,340
–	11	–	228	1,140
–	9	–	268	1,340
–	5	–	143	715
–	5	–	143	715
–	5	–	143	715
–	5	–	143	715
–	5	–	143	715
–	10	–	328	1,640
6	–	138	180	1,124
1	1	140	30	540
7	–	–	160	800
–	–	–	200	800
–	2	–	125	625
–	–	–	60	240
–	5	–	150	750
–	–	38	60	490
–	–	56	50	880
–	–	96	120	984
–	6	–	180	900
–	–	112	180	760

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Pogr	10	–	–	10
98.	Machhila	–	5	–	–
99.	Bangwan	–	12	–	–
100.	Parikhapur	8	–	5	3
101.	Nagripar	8	–	6	2
102.	Sarayan	2	10	2	–
103.	Daulatpur	–	5	–	–
	Total	492	431	348	259

7	8	9	10	11
–	–	–	100	500
–	5	–	150	600
–	12	–	300	1,500
–	–	80	100	900
–	–	100	90	660
–	10	100	300	1,530
–	5	–	150	750
149	293	9,769	14,852	93,182

APPENDIX

TABLE

Village Industries

Year

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Gur & Khandsari: During 31-3-60 No. of Kohlus	Cost (Rs.)	60-61 No. of Crushers	Cost (Rs.)	Production Qty.	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kamelpur	–	–	1	6,000	6,500	91,500
2.	Chandra	–	–	1	6,000	630	8,220
3.	Ladanpur	4	400	1	6,000	6,750	94,500
4.	Lohara	4	400	1	10,000	1,000	14,000
5.	Mohidinpur	1	100	1	10,000	4,000	56,000
6.	"	1	100	–	–	–	–
7.	"	1	100	–	–	–	–
8.	"	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	"	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Mukarampur	1	100	1	10,000	6,750	94,500
11.	Chuchela						
12.	Kaural						
13.	Tandra						
14.	Peepli						
15.	Kapasua						
16.	Ganora						
17.	Karaundi I	–	–	1	5,835	–	–

- B

- II

Under The Programme

1960-61

Village Oil				; Paddy					
				Oil Cake		Paddy		Dehusked	
No. of Ghanis	Cost (Rs.)	Production Qty (mds)	Value (Rs.)	Qty (mds.)	Value (Rs.)	No. of chakkis & dhenkis	Cost Rs.	Qty mds.	Cost (Rs.)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	200		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508	–	–		
1	228	72	7,200	116	1,508				
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Karaundi Ii	–	–	–	–	600	12,000
19.	Barkhera	–	–	1	13,000	200	4,000
20.	Jeerkie	–	–	2	400	–	–
21.	Gajarpur	–	–	–	–	700	14,000
22.	Khadgujar						
23.	Dariyapur						
24.	Mulkata						
25.	Banslie						
26.	Hoshangpur						
27.	Dhakka						
28.	Tuklabad						
29.	Ashawar	–	–	–	–	–	–
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	1	5,400	–	–	2,900	83,500
31.	Macheria	–	–	–	–	–	–
32.	Singhpur	1	160	1	3,000	4.250	76.000
33.	Singhpur	1	150	1	150	4,000	64,000
34.	Madala Fatehpur	1	150	1	3,000		
35.	Dariyapur	1	150	1	150	3,630	67,200
36.	Kisolie	1	150	1	2,200	4,000	80,000
37.	Chattan	1	150	–	–	1,210	24,000
38.	Bhawan	1	150				
39.	Gangwar	–	–	1	10,000	1,125	21,512
40.	Gangwar	–	–	–	–	–	–
41.	Banskakalan	5	400	1	388	–	10,500
42.	Burawali	3	240	1	80	214½	5,670

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	250	20	1,800	40	560	–	–	99	1,287
–	220	33.15	3,250	66	792	–	–	37	487
–	220	33.15	3,250	66	792	–	–	30	390
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	228	62.50	5,280	176.50	26,88				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	Hakampur	–	–	1	10,000	560	9,325
44.	Piplouti	4	320	1	80	262½	6,750
45.	Guretha	7	1,740	1	10,310	1,260	17,640
46.	Karanpur	3	4,000	4	6,410	500	7,000
47.	Dadiyal	2	360	2	360	510	7,500
48.	Gohawar	–	–	1	6,000	863	14,500
49.	Faizpur	–	–	1	6,000	1,300	18,900
50.	Datiyana	–	–	1	150	200	3,200
51.	Datiyana	–	–	1	150	200	3,200
52.	Beebrakurd	–	–	1	1,000	7,000	98,000
53.	Dwejnagar	–	–	1	100	4,000	56,000
54.	Mubarakpur	–	–	1	100	5,000	70,000
55.	Kalbakrie	–	–	1	100	5,000	70,000
56.	Shahadpur	–	–	1	100	2,000	32,000
57.	Sarayan						
58.	Gour I						
59.	Gour II						
60.	Bhoganipur						
61.	Pukhrayan						
62.	Akohari						
63.	Dixityankapoor	2	250	–	–	190	1,900
64.	Kishorepur	–	–	1	500	200	3,200
65.	Kishorepur	–	–	–	–	–	–
66.	Madanpur						
67.	Andwan	–	–	1	500	240	3,840
68.	Meenapur	–	–	–	–	–	–

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	250	150	14,775	450	6,300				
I	250	75	7,388	162	2,168				
–	–	40	3,200	80	800				
I	300	80	7,200	160	1,600				
I	300	80	6,400	160	960				
I	300	80	7,200	160	1,600				
I	300	160	12,800	352	3,520				

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
69. Boraura						
70, Bahmrolighat						
71. ,,						
72. ,,						
73. ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
74. ,,						
75. Nagina	–	–	–	–	–	–
76. Nagina	–	–	–	–	–	–
77. Sahason	–	–	–	–	–	–
78. Dewariya	–	–	–	–	–	–
79. Sultanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–
80. Enarapur	–	–	–	–	–	–
81. Kesaikapur						
82. Burchanpur						
83. Bajahi						
84, Devapur						
85. Jaitwardah						
86. Lohara	2	300	–	–	108	1,664
87, S. M. Patti	1	350	2	5,000	1.720	51,400
88. Pahauti	3	900	–	–	45–G	630
89. Etawan	2	500	–	–	90	1,520
90. Wangawan	1	250	1	500	138	1,998
91. Pamouly	1	250	1	500	103	1,490
92. Mathiya	3	750	–	–	135	1,980
93. Bharahari	2	200	–	–	120	1,640
94. Khadipurkhurd	2	600	–	–	60	780

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	300	80	7,200	160	1,600				
1	300	80	7,200	160	1,600				
1	300	108	5,832	132	660				
1	–	180	4,500	120	1,200	–	–	232	2,784
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	3,600
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	1,980
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	3,000
								250	3,000
								120	1,440
								150	1,800
								150	1,800
							–		
2	600	164	14,600	328	3,280		–		
–							–	360	11,200
1	300	40	3,600	80	800	20	–	225	4,500
2	600	59	5,900	50	500	10	–	150	3,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	194	3,890
1	500	59	5,900	60	500	7	–	175	3,498
1	500	70	7,000	60	600	11	–		
							–		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
95.	Shahidgaon	1	300	–	–	60	876
96.	Kadirabad						
97.	Palia	2	500	–	–	60	6
98.	Poora	1	250	–	–	25	400
99.	Machila	1	200	–	–	175	2,450
100.	Bangawan	–	–	1	2,000	120	1,680
101.	Parekhpur	2	800	–	–	600	8,400
102.	Nagripur	1	400	–	–	400	5,600
103.	Sarayan	1	350	–	–	250	3,500
104.	Daulatpur						
	TOTAL	72	21,870	43	1,36,063	79,954.04	13,20,745

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							–		
						4	–	156	2,808
						–	–	800	6,000
						–	–	150	300
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	4,500
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	3,000
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	3,000
29.00	7.914	1,262.80	1,84,675	3,824.50	43,076	1,080		4,052	67,264

APPENDIX

TABLE

Expenditure Under

Year 1960

S. No.	Name of the Society	Expenditure (in Rs.) Agriculture Cattle-shed	Other Non Recurring	Recurring	Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kamelpur	–	–	48,853	13,000
2.	Chandra	–	–	4,535	6,000
3,	Ladanpur	–	3,000	23,239	1,000
4.	Lohara	–	3,000	2,895	1,000
5.	Mohiddinpur I	–	3,000	12,000	1,000
6.	,, II	–	–	10,031	1,000
7.	,, III	–	3.000	6,325	–
8.	,, IV	–	1,200	4,985	–
9.	,, V	–	1,200	9,955	–
10.	Mukarampur	–	3,000	4,193	1,000
11.	Chuchela Kalan	2,000	3,550	8,295	–
12.	Kaural	–	7,600	5,399	–
13.	Tandra	2,000	2,450	5,870	–
14.	Peepli	5,000	1,700	9,550	
15.	Kapasua	2,000	–	11,735	–
16.	Ganora	–	–	51,000	–
17.	Karaundi I	1,000	–	8.815	6,750
18.	Karaundi II	–	6,000	9,367	2,100
19.	Berkhera	2,000	–	6,351	6.300
20.	Jeerkie	–	5,500	9,847	800
21.	Gajarpur	–	–	4,337	3,700
22.	Khadgujar	1,000	3,000	19,472	1,450

- B

12

The Programme

-61

			Sources			
			External			
Others	Total	Internal	Keshtra Samitis (Rs)	Other Agencies (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
–	61,853	56,853	5,000	–	61,853	
–	10,535	10,525	–	–	10,535	
–	27,239	23,739	500	3,000	27,239	
–	6,895	3,395	500	3,000	6,895	
–	16,000	12,500	500	3,000	16,000	
–	11,031	10.531	500	–	11,031	
–	9,325	6,325	–	3,000	9,325	
–	6,185	5,685	–	500	6,185	
–	11,155	10,655	–	500	11,155	
–	8,193	7,693	500	–	8,193	
–	13,845	13,845	–	1,000	13,845	
–	12,999	10,999	–	2,000	12.999	
–	10,320	8,320	1,000	1,000	10,320	
–	16,250	14,250	–	2,000	16,250	
–	13,735	13,735	–	–	13,735	
–	51,000	51,000	–	–	51,000	
–	16,565	16,565	–	–	16,565	
–	17,464	15,467	–	2,000	17,467	
–	14,651	14,151	500	–	14,651	
–	16,147	13,747	400	2,000	16,147	
–	8,037	8,037	–	–	8,037	
–	24,922	22,062	350	2,500	24.922	

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Dariyapur	1,050	3,000	9,565	750
24.	Mulkata	2,500	3,000	17,626	750
25.	Bansli	750	–	11,373	750
26.	Hoshangpur	1,000	3,000	20,292	1,050
27.	Dhakka	3,000	–	15,720	11000
28.	Tuklabad	1,000	–	3.150	2,000
29.	Ashawar	800	1,438	7,438	–
30.	Alikalyanpur	2,000	–	8,115	5,000
31.	Machharia	1,000	–	15,821	2,500
32.	Singhpur I	1.000	3,300	5,800	3,080
33.	Singhpur II	1,400	–	7,555	1,000
34.	Madalafatehpur	–	3,000	8,300	5,700
35.	Dariyapur	550	1,000	7,550	4,000
36.	Kisolie	–	1,200	8,085	10,000
37.	Chattan	–	–	9,780	2,000
38.	Bhawan	–	3,000	14,355	–
39.	Gangwar I }	1,000	–	8,959	19.700
40.	Gangwar II }		2,000		
41.	Banskakalan	1,000	–	16,400	500
42.	Burawali	1,000	–	5,148	6,064
43.	Hakampur	500	–	4,317	2,991
44.	Piplauti	1,000	1,000	10,397	–
45.	Guretha	1,420	–	12,618	5,000
46.	Karanpur	166	–	8,115	52
47.	Dadiyal	1,250	–	10,164	2,130
48.	Gohawar	–	–	14,000	9,000
49.	Faizpur	2,000	2,000	12,650	1,800
50.	Datiyana I	500	500	12,000	1,600
51.	,, II	–	150	11,000	–
52.	Beebrakhurd	2,500	6,200	13,720	1,000
53.	Dwejnagar	–	1,200	7,315	–

7	8	9	10	11	12
–	14,365	12,065	250	2,050	14,365
–	23,876	19,626	250	4,000	23,876
–	12,873	12,123	250	500	12,873
–	25,342	21,492	350	3,500	25.342
600	20,320	19,520	300	500	20,320
–	6,150	5,650	500	–	6,150
500	10,176	6,676	–	3,500	10,176
5,000	20,115	4,585	2,000	3,530	20,115
9,600	29,921	20,621	1,000	8,300	29,921
–	13,180	9,880	1,300	2,000	13,180
–	9,955	9,955	–	–	9,955
–	17,000	13,800	3,200	–	17,000
–	13,100	11,550	1,300	250	13,100
2,500	21,785	21,785	–	–	21,785
350	12,130	12,130	–	–	12,130
–	17,355	14,855	–	2,500	17,355
700	31,359	8,559	15,000	7,800	31,359
–	17,900	17,600	300	–	17,900
300	12,512	8,964	1,000	2,548	12,512
800	8,608	6,208	400	2,000	8,608
900	13,297	12.797	–	500	13.297
100	19,138	14,608	2,130	2,400	19,138
100	8,433	8,267	–	166	8,433
100	13,644	12,944	700	–	13,644
500	23,500	16,500	7,000	–	23,500
400	18,850	16,750	600	1,500	18,850
500	15,100	15,100	–	–	15,100
500	11,650	11,650	–	–	11,650
800	24,220	20,870	–	3,350	24,220
800	16,515	12,015	–	4,500	16,515

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Mubarakpur	625	1,200	10,570	600
55.	Kalbakrie	624	6,200	8,300	–
56.	Shahadpur	–	1,000	11,400	750
57.	Sarayan	–	1,000	5,308	255
58.	Bhoganipur	1,000	7,905	2,065	–
59.	Gour I	–	1,150	7,885	102
60.	Gour II	–	5,800	4,593	48
61.	Pukhrayan	–	1,000	4,447	355
62.	Dixityankapoora	–	1,050	4,708	462
63.	Akohari	–	1,845	2,405	86
64.	Kishorepur I	–	1,045	9,588	477
65.	,, II	–	1,335	6,150	505
66.	Andwan	–	1,610	12,290	587
67.	Madanpur	–	1,045	4,654	82
68.	Meenapur	–	1,165	8,500	773
69.	Barora	–	2,115	4,600	127
70.	Bahmrolighat I	–	–	1,141	135
71.	,, II	–	–	3,770	135
72.	,, III	–	–	718	435
73.	,, IV	–	–	1,235	131
74.	Nagina I	–	–	1,169	431
75.	Nagina II	–	425	1,056	435
76.	Sahson	2,300	100	5,702	2,385
77.	Sultanpur	–	–	625	1,480
78.	Dwariya	–	–	1,090	1,015
79.	Enarapur	–	–	661	2,000
80.	Barchanpur	–	–	728	2,480
81.	Kesaikapoora	–	–	855	2,300
82.	Devapur	–	–	1,012	2,500
83.	Bajahi	–	–	701	2,560
84.	Jaitwardesh	1,600	100	2,908	1,650
85.	Lojhara	–	1,500	3,277	1,480

7	8	9	10	11	12
500	13,495	12,470	–	1,025	13,495
400	15.524	11.724	–	3,800	15,524
400	13,550	12.850	–	700	13,550
–	6,563	5,886	175	500	6,561
–	10,970	10,927	–	243	11,170
–	9,137	8,568	68	500	9,136
–	10,441	7,911	30	2,500	10,441
–	5,802	5,052	250	500	5,802
–	6,220	5,182	260	530	5,972
–	4,336	3,774	61	500	4,335
–	11,110	10,335	275	500	11,110
–	8,010	7,107	287	615	8.019
–	14,487	13,570	357	560	14.487
–	8,781	5,194	57	530	5,781
–	10,438	9,429	418	590	10,437
–	6,842	6,165	87	590	6,842
–	1,276	1,191	85	–	1,276
–	3,905	3,820	85	–	3,905
–	1,153	918	235	–	1,153
–	1,366	1,280	85	–	1,365
–	–	1,364	235	–	1,599
–	1,916	1,540	235	141	–
–	10,487	3,482	2,135	4,869	10,486
–	2,105	20	1,485	2,059	3,564
–	2,905	68	1,815	1,023	2,906
–	2,661	–	261	1,800	2,061
–	3,208	708	–	2,500	3,208
–	3,155	655	–	3,500	4,155
–	3,512	1,012	–	2,500	3,512
–	3,261	761	–	2,500	3,261
–	6,258	1,100	1,650	3,508	6,258
–	6,257	3,497	2,780	–	6,257

1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	S. M. Patti	–	470	4,862	18,966
87.	Pahaunti	–	1,125	4,415	245
88.	Etawan	–	300	7,851	1,875
89.	Wangawan	5,000	1,000	2,324	–
90.	Pamauli	–	500	7,756	1,875
91.	Mathia	–	300	2,047	2,340
92.	Bharashari	1,000	708	3,566	380
93.	Khalispur Ghurd	600	1,000	2,800	500
94.	Peelia	–	–	3,635	–
95.	Poora	–	–	2,390	–
96.	Shahidgaon	2,000	7,140	5,708	8,640
97.	Kadirabad	2,500	2,500	6,117	1,520
98.	Machhila	2,500	540	3,900	9,812
99.	Bangawan	3,000	560	1,300	7,709
100.	Parikhapur	2,000	728	6,246	5,840
101.	Nagripur	2,000	485	2,650	7,312
102.	Sarayan	1,450	–	2,300	3,340
103.	Daulatpur	400	1,000	1,465	4,681
	Total	1,45,891	1,39,154	8,00,870	1.57,667

7	8	9	10	11	12
–	24,298	22,196	2,100	–	24,296
–	5,785	5,680	105	–	5,785
–	10,026	8,876	1,150	–	10,026
–	8,324	2,574	5,750	–	8,234
–	10,131	8,871	1,250	–	10,121
–	4,687	2,537	2,150	–	4,687
–	5,654	3,840	1,450	–	5,290
–	4,900	3,800	1,100	–	4,900
–	3,635	3,345	290	–	3,635
–	2,390	2,390	–	–	2,390
–	23,488	9,761	13,547	–	23,308
500	13,137	8,000	720	3,260	11,980
485	17,237	11,639	148	5,450	17,237
165	12,734	6,848	536	5,350	12,714
750	15,564	10,590	224	2,750	15,564
110	12,567	7,293	524	4,750	12,567
–	7,090	6,066	474	550	7,090
388	8,534	5,986	500	2,048	8,534
35,948	12,93,630	11,10,066	79,009	1,41,635	12,93,635

APPENDIX-B

TABLE—13

Income Of Members' Families Within The Societies.

S.No.	Name of the Society.	Agriculture	Animal-Husbandry	Khadi	Other Industries	Labour	Other	Tota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kamelpur	36,025	–	884	1,000	–	19,000	56,909
2.	Chandra	12,061	–	–	5,000	–	–	17,061
3.	Ladanpur	34,625	–	1,680	4,008	–	–	40,313
4.	Lohara	4,385	–	1,470	4,508	–	–	10,363
5.	Mahiuddinpur-I	18.645	–	1,560	10,504	–	1,000	31,709
6.	-do- II	20,036	–	1,375	–	–	1,000	22,411
7.	-do- III	11.968	–	400	–	–	95	12,463
8.	-do- IV	15,047	–	1,575	–	–	-	16,622
9.	-do- V	14,635	–	500	–	–	–	15,135
10,	Mukrampur	5,190	–	680	9,508	–	–	15,378
11,	Chuchelakalan	5.547	–	375	3,000	–	–	8,922
12.	Kaural	7,705	–	135	610	–	–	8,450
13.	Tandra	13,120	–	110	720	–	80	14,030
14.	Kapasua	21,350	–	200	2,600	–	8,530	32,680
15.	Peepli	13,580	–	150	2,500	–	2,900	19,130
16.	Ganora	39,271	–	100	–	–	–	39,371
17.	Karaundi–I	20,797	–	984	–	–	360	22,141
18.	-do- -II	10,063	–	980	2,680	–	–	13,723
19.	Berkhera	19,097	–	1,150	–	–	4,000	24,247
20.	Jeerkie	27,101	–	400	–	–	–	27,501
21.	Gajarpur	20,124	–	425	–	–	–	20.549
22.	Khadgujar	19,274	–	1.602	7.230	–	–	28.106
23.	Dariyapur Bujurg	22,785	–	554	–	–	–	23,339

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Mulkata Jalilpur	3-,872	–	554	–	–	–	31,426
25.	Bansli	19,186	–	1.554	–	–	–	20,740
26.	Hoshangpur Gujar	12,529	–	N. A.	1,490	–	2,400	16,419
27.	Dhakka	21,565	–	980	–	–	4,200	26,740
28.	Tuklabad	12,243	–	260	2,-75	–	–	14,578
29.	Ashawar	23,531	–	1,032	3,880	–	–	28,443
30.	Aliyakalyanpur	24,380	–	1,384	5,246	–	–	31,010
31	Machharia	46,228	–	1,348	5,197	–	–	52,833
32.	Singhpur I	9,460	–	380	6,500	–	–	16,340
33.	Singhpur II	7,641	–	1,130	5,800	–	–	14,571
34.	Madala Fatehpur	13,811	–	720	6,080	–	–	19,103
35.	Dariyapur	13,031	–	340	5,732	–	–	20,611
36.	Kisoli	9,852	–	1,210	9,880	–	–	20.942
37.	Chetan	19,244	–	1,260	1,200	–	–	21,704
38.	Bhawan	13,489	–	303	–	–	–	13,792
39.	Gangawar—I	26,465	7,300	400	5,000	–	–	39,165
40.	–do– II	23,185	–	988	6,500	–	–	30,673
41.	Baskalan	15,658	–	1,827	3,200	–	–	20,685
42.	Burawlie	11,962	–	1,302	1,000	–	–	14,264
43.	Hakampur	16,447	–	1,179	5,000	–	–	22,626
44.	Piplotie	21,338	–	968	2,500	–	–	24,806
45.	Guretha	17.389	–	1,600	4,600	–	–	23,589
46.	Dadiyal	9.810	–	1,800	2.000	–	–	13,610
47.	Karanpur	10,987	–	760	2,020	–	–	13,767
48.	Gohavar	22,947	–	967	4,500	–	–	28,414
49.	Faizpur	16,985	–	–	1,201	–	–	18,186
50.	Datiyana I	13,010	–	776	1,200	–	1,120	16,176
51.	–do– II	14,760	–	890	1,400	–	4,800	21,850
52.	Beebrakhurd	11,637	–	880	9,075	–	–	21,592
53.	Dwejnagar	5,647	–	940	3,554	–	–	10,141
54.	Mubarakpur	8,562	–	850	–	–	–	9,412

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55.	Kalbakarie	7,800	–	880	–	–	–	8,680
56.	Shahadpur	8,918	–	980	–	–	–	9,898
57.	Sarayan	10,462	–	560	–	–	2,500	13,522
58.	Bhognipur	8,058	–	–	–	–	3,600	11,658
59.	Ganur No. I	18,945	1,120	720	–	–	–	20,785
60.	-do- II	10,600	–	560	–	–	–	11,160
61.	Pukhrayan	11,614	–	250	–	–	10,000	21,864
62.	Akohari	10,855	–	427	–	–	–	11,282
63.	Dixitayanapura	12 703	–	570	2,940	–	–	16,213
64.	Kishorepur I	19,580	–	300	4,800	1,200	1,000	26,880
65.	-do- II	18,604	–	512	1,600	300	–	21,016
66.	Andwan	37,534	–	400	1.600	–	300	39.834
67.	Madanpur	12,500	–	360	–	–	–	12,860
68.	Meenapur	32,174	–	478	3,520	600	–	36,772
69.	Barora	19,432	–	120	–	–	1,800	21,352
70.	Bahmrolighat No. I	8,890	–	600	–	–	–	9,49-
71.	B. Ghat No. 3	6,173	–	270	–	720	–	7,163
72.	-do- No. 4	8,621	–	283	800	1,500	–	11,204
73.	-do- No. 5	9,543	–	239	–	300	2,800	12,882
74.	Nagina No. I	20,550	–	239	800	1,800	–	23,389
75.	-do- No. 2	13,608	–	253	492	–	–	14,353
76.	Sahason	8,429	5,520	450	1,116	–	5.300	20,815
77.	Dewariya	8,574	–	410	600	–	600	10,184
78.	Sultanpur	5,182	–	350	282	–	300	6.114
79.	Enarapur	7,814	–	273	1,720	–	–	9,807
80.	Bercharanpur	3,904	–	273	100	–	–	4,277
81.	Devapur	8,350	–	273	125	–	–	8,748
82.	Kesaikapoora	6,185	–	273	195	–	–	6.653
83.	Bajahi	5,968	–	273	125	–	–	6,366
84.	Jaitwardeeh	4,294	–	350	–	1,200	–	5,844
85.	Lajhara	'5,900	–	350	2,765	600	–	9,615

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
86.	S. M. Patti	10,331	–	220	7,450	2,220	640	20,861
87.	Pahaunti	12,996	–	310	4,080	–	1 310	18,696
88.	Etawan	14,143	–	300	3,105	–	–	17,548
89	Wangawan	8,462	–	525	1,222	–	–	10,209
90.	Pamauli	7,356	–	140	2,428	–	–	9,924
91.	Mathia	7,310	–	250	3,278	–	–	10 838
92.	Bherhari	12,170	–	160	4,100	–	3,000	19,430
93.	Khalispur	10,683	–	290	190	1,700	3 600	16 463
94.	Palia	8,854	–	350	826	2,160	970	13 160
95.	Poora	8,902	–	400	400	2,160	–	11 892
96.	Shahidgaon	6,095	–	460	876	–	–	7 431
97.	Kadirabad	7 144	–	300	6,150	1,440	7,140	22 174
98.	Machhila	10,240	–	200	2,112	850	–	13 402
99.	Bangawan	6 925	–	750	4,090	200	75	12 040
100.	Prakhpur	28 549	–	300	3,225	300	1 000	33 374
101	Nagripur	16 817	–	380	2,150	300	1 200	20,847
102.	Sarayan	14,693	–	750	1,625	1,200	2,000	20 268
103	Daulatpur	8,470	–	300	–	–	–	8 770
	TOTAL	15,08,314	13,940	64,532	2,30,577	20 750	98,620	19,38,043

Expenditure Under

Year

APPENDIX

TABLE

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Expenditure				
		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Cattle Shed	Industries	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kamelpur	41,853			13,000	-
2.	Chandra	4,5[illegible]5			6 000	-
3.	Ladanpur	23,239	3,000	–	1,000	-
4.	Lohara	2,895	3,000	–	1,000	-
5.	Mohiddinpur	12,000	3,000	–	1,000	-
6.	,,	10,031	–	–	1,000	-
7.	,,	6,325	3,000	–	–	-
8.	,,	4,985	1,200	–	–	-
9.	,,	9,955	1,200	-	–	-
10.	Mukarampur	4,193	3,000	–	1.000	-
11.	Chuchela Kalan	8,295	3,550	2,000	-	-
12.	Kaural	5,399	7,600	–	–	-
13.	Tandra	5,870	2,450	2,000	–	-
14.	Peepli	9,550	1,700	5,000	–	-
15,	Kapasua	11,735	–	2.000	–	-
16.	Ganora	51,000	–	–	-	-
17.	Karaundi	8,815	–	1,000	6,750	-
18.	Karaundi	9,367	6,000	–	2,100	-
19.	Berkhera	6,3[illegible]1	-	2,000	6,300	-
20.	Jeerkie	9,847	5,500	–	800	-
21.	Gajarpur	4,337	–	–	3,700	-
22	Khadgujar	19,472	3,000	1,000	1,450	-
23.	Dariyapur	9,565	3,000	1,050	750	-
24.	Mulkata	17,626	3,000	2.500	750	-

The Programme
1960-61
– B
14

(in Rs.)		Sources				
		External				
Total	Internal	K. Samiti	Govt. Agencies	Other	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13
61,853	56,853	5,000	–	–	61,853
10,535	10,535	–			10,535
27,239	23,739	500	3,000	–	27,239
6,895	3,395	500	3,000	–	6,895
16,000	12,500	500	3,000	–	16,000
11,031	10,531	500	–	–	11,031
9,325	6,325	–	3,000	–	9,325
6,185	5,685	–	500	–	6,185
11,155	10,655	–	500	–	11,155
8,193	7,693	500	–	–	8,193
13,845	13,845	–	1,000	–	13,845
12,099	10,999	–	2,000	–	12,999
10,320	8,320	1,000	1,000	–	10,320
16,250	14,250	–	2,000	–	16,250
13,735	13,745	–	–	–	13,735
51,000	51,000	–	–	–	51,000
16,565	16,565	–	–	–	16,565
17,467	15,467	–	2,000	–	17,467
14,651	14,151	500	–	–	14,651
16,147	13,747	400	2,000	–	16,147
8,037	8,037	–	–	–	8,037
24,922	22,062	350	2,500	–	24,922
14,365	12,065	250	2,050	–	14,365
23,876	19,626	250	4,000	–	23,876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Banslie	11,373	–	750	750	-
26.	Hoshangpur	20,292	3,000	1,000	1,050	–
27.	Dhakka	15,720	–	3,000	1,000	600
28.	Tuklabad	3,150	–	1,000	2,000	–
29.	Ashawan	7,438	1,438	800	–	500
30.	Alikalyanpur	8,115	–	2,000	5,000	5,000
31.	Machharia	15,821	–	1,000	2,500	9,600
32.	Singhpur No. I	5,800	3.300	1.000	3,080	–
33.	Singhpur No. II	7,555	–	1,400	1.000	–
34.	Madalafatehpur	8,300	3,000	–	5,700	–
35.	Dariyapur	7,550	1,000	550	4,000	–
36.	Kisolie	8,085	1,200	–	10,000	2,500
37.	Chattan	9.780	–	–	2,000	350
38.	Bhawan	14,355	3,000	–	–	–
39.	Gangwar I }	8,959	–	1.000	19,700	700
40.	Gangwar II }		2,000			
41.	Banskakalan	16,400	–	1,000	500	–
42.	Burawali	5,148	–	1,000	6,064	300
43.	Hakampur	4,317	–	500	2,991	800
44.	Piplauti	10,397	1,000	1,000	–	900
45.	Guretha	12,618	–	1,420	5,000	100
46.	Karanpur	8,115	–	166	52	100
47.	Dadiyal	10,164	–	1,250	2,130	100
48.	Gohawar	14,000	–	–	9,000	500
49.	Faizpur	12,650	2,000	2,000	1,800	400
50.	Datiyana I	12,000	500	500	1,600	500
51.	,, II	11,000	150	–	–	500
52.	Beebrakhurd	13,720	6,200	2,500	1,000	800
53.	Dwejnagar	7,315	1,200	–	–	800
54.	Mubarakpur	10.570	1,200	625	600	500
55.	Kalbakrie	8,300	6,200	624	–	400
56.	Shahadpur	11,400	1,000	–	750	400

8	9	10	11	12	13
12,873	12,123	250	500	–	12,873
25,342	21,492	350	3,500	–	25,342
20,320	19,520	300	500	–	20,320
6,150	5,650	500	–	–	6,150
10,176	6,676	–	–	3,500	10,176
20,115	4,585	2,000	3.530	–	20,115
29,921	20,621	1,000	2,800	5.500	29,921
13,180	9,880	13,00	2,000	–	13,180
9,955	9,955	–	–	–	9,955
17,000	13.800	3,200	–	–	17,000
13,100	11,550	1,300	250	–	13,100
21,785	21,785	–	–	–	21,785
12,130	12,130	–	–	–	12,130
17,355	14,855	–	2,500	–	17,355
31,355	8,559	15,000	3,800	4,000	31,359
17,900	17,600	300	–	–	17,900
12,512	8,964	1,000	2,548	–	12,512
8,608	6,208	400	2,000	–	8,608
13,297	12,797	–	500	–	13,297
19,138	14,608	2,130	2,400	–	19,138
8,433	8,267	–	166	–	8,433
13.644	12,944	700	–	–	13,645
23,500	16,500	7,000	–	–	23,500
18,850	16,750	600	1,500	–	18,850
15,100	15,100	–	–	–	15,100
11,650	11,650	–	–	–	11,650
24,220	20,870	–	3,350	–	24,220
16,515	12,015	–	4,500	–	16,515
13,495	12,470	–	1,025	–	13,495
15,524	11,724	–	3,800	–	15,524
13,550	12,850	–	700	–	13,550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	Sarayan	5,308	1,000	–	255	–
58.	Bhoganipur	2,065	7,905	1,000	–	–
59.	Gaur I	7.885	1,150	–	102	–
60.	Gaur Ii	4,593	5,800	–	48	–
61.	Pukhrayan	4,447	1,000	–	355	–
62.	Akohari	2,405	1,845	–	86	–
63.	Dixitayankapoora	4,708	1,050	–	462	–
64.	Kishorepur I	9,588	1,045	–	477	–
65.	Kishorepur II	6,150	1,355	–	505	–
66.	Andwan	12,290	1,610	–	587	–
67.	Madanpur	4,654	1,045	–	82	–
68.	Meenapur	8,500	1,165	–	773	–
69.	Barora	4,600	2.115	–	127	–
70.	Bahmrolighat	1,141	–	–	135	–
71.	,, No. 3	3,770	–	–	135	–
72.	,, No. 4	7!8	–	–	435	–
73.	,, No. 5	1,235	–	–	131	–
74.	Nagina No. 1	1,169	–	–	431	–
75.	Nagina No. 2	1.056	425	–	435	–
76.	Sahason	5,702	100	23	2,385	–
77.	Sultanpur	625	–	–	1,480	–
78.	Dewariya	1,090	–	–	1,015	–
79.	Enarapur	661	–	–	2,000	–
80.	Barchanpur	728	–	–	2,480	–
81.	Kesaikapoora	855	–	–	2,300	–
82.	Devapur	1,012	–	–	2.500	–
83.	Bajahi	701	–	–	2,560	–
84.	Jaitwardeeh	2,908	100	1,600	1,650	–
85.	Lojhara	3.277	1,500	–	1,480	–
86.	S. M. Patti	4,862	470	–	18.966	–
87.	Pahanuti	4,415	1,125	–	245	–
88.	Etawan	7,851	300	–	1,875	–

8	9	10	11	12	13
6,563	5,886	175	500	–	6,561
10,970	10,927	–	243	–	11,170
9,137	8,568	68	500	e	9,136
10,441	7,911	30	2,500	–	10,441
58,02	5,052	250	500	–	5,802
4,336	3,774	61	500	–	4,335
6,220	5,182	260	530	–	5,972
11,110	10,335	275	500	–	11,110
8,010	7,107	287	615	–	8,019
14,487	13,570	357	560	–	14,487
5,781	5,194	57	530	–	5,781
10,438	9,429	418	590	–	10,437
6,842	6,165	87	590	–	6,842
1,276	1,191	85	–	–	1,276
3,905	3,820	85	–	–	3,905
1,153	918	235	–	–	1,153
1,366	1,280	85	–	–	1,365
–	1,364	235	–	–	1,599
1,916	1,540	235	141	–	–
10,487	3,482	2,135	4,869	–	10,486
2,105	20	1,485	605	–	2,110
2,905	68	1,815	1,023	–	2,906
2,661	–	261	1,800	–	2,061
3,208	708	–	2,500	–	3,208
3,155	655	–	2,500	–	3,155
3,512	1,012	–	2,500	–	3,512
3,261	761	–	2,500	–	3,261
6.258	1,100	1,650	3,508	–	6,258
6,257	3,497	2,780	–	–	6,257
24,298	22,196	2,100	–	–	24,296
5.785	5,680	105	–	–	5,785
10,026	8,876	1,150	–	–	10,026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Wangawan	2,324	1,000	5,000	–	–
90.	Pamouli	7,756	500	–	1,875	–
91.	Mathia	2,047	300	–	2,340	–
92.	Bherehari	3,566	708	1,000	380	–
93.	Khalespur	2,800	1,000	600	500	–
94.	Palia	3,635	–	–	–	–
95.	Poora	2,390	–	–	–	–
96.	Saheedgaon	5,708	7,140	2,000	8,640	–
97.	Kadirabad	6,117	2,500	2,500	1,520	500
98.	Machhila	3,900	540	2,500	9,812	485
99.	Bangawan	1.300	560	3,000	7,709	165
100.	Parikhapur	6,246	728	2,000	5,840	750
101.	Nagripur	2,650	415	2,000	7,312	110
102.	Sarayan	2,300	–	1,450	3,340	–
102.	Daulatpur	2,465	1,000	400	4,681	388
	Total	8,00,870	1,39,154	1,45,891	1,57,667	35.948

8	9	10	11	12	13
8,324	2,574	5,750	–	–	8,234
10,131	8,871	1,250	–	–	10,121
4,687	2,537	2,150	–	–	4,687
5,654	3,840	1,450	–	–	5,290
4,900	3,800	1,100	–	–	4,900
3,635	3,345	290	–	–	3,635
2,390	2,390	–	–	–	2,390
23,488	9,761	13,547	–	–	23,308
13,137	8,000	720	3,260	–	11,980
17,237	11,639	148	5,450	–	17,237
12,734	6,848	536	5,350	–	12,714
15,564	10,590	224	2,750	–	15,564
12,567	7,293	524	4,750	–	12,567
7,090	6,066	474	550	–	7,090
8,534	5,986	500	2,048	–	8,534
12,93,630	11,10,066	79,009	1,26,181	1,3000	12,91,176

OTHER BOOKS ON INTENSIVE AREA SCHEME

(1)	Organisational Research for Village Industries By Shri Jhaverbhai Palel	Re. 00.25
(2)	A Village Plan (Raiyan Plan)	Re. 1.00
(3)	Village Planning (Five Village Plans) By Shri Jhaverbhai Patel	Re. 1.00
(4)	Organisational Pattern for Village Industries By Sarvashri Jhaverbhai Patel & Vithal Patwar-dhan	Re. 1.00
(5)	Birapur Village Plan By Shri Jhaverbhai Patel	Re. 1.00
(6)	Village Plans at Work By Shri Viswanath Tekumalla	Re. 1.00
(7)	Report of Evaluation Committee	Re. 1.00
(8)	Towards the Oceanic Circle (Dhanaura Regional Plan) By Shri Jhaverbhai Patel	Re. 1.00
(9)	The Deora Village Plan	Re. 1.00
(10)	Kamelpur Village Plan	Re. 1.00
(11)	Guide to Village Planning By Sarvashri Jhaverbhai Patel & M. B. Dixit	Re. 1.00
(12)	Borkhadi Village Plan at Work — An Assessment	Re. 00.05
(13)	Peli Village Plan	Re. 1.00
(14)	Ladanpur Village Plan by Shri Manubhai Patei	Re. 1.00
(15)	The Next Stage of Village Civilisation By Shri Jhaverbhai Patel	Re. 1 00
(16)	Perspective Village Planning By Shri Vimalbhai Shah	Re. 1.00

Published by C. K. Narayanswami, Director of Publicity, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mistry Bhavan, Dinsha Wacha Road, Bombay-1, and printed by Kishorelal Lalji Ganatra at TREND PRINTERS, Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaum, **Bombay-4.**